

REFERENCE
AND
DOSE BOOK.

REVISED EDITION OF THE
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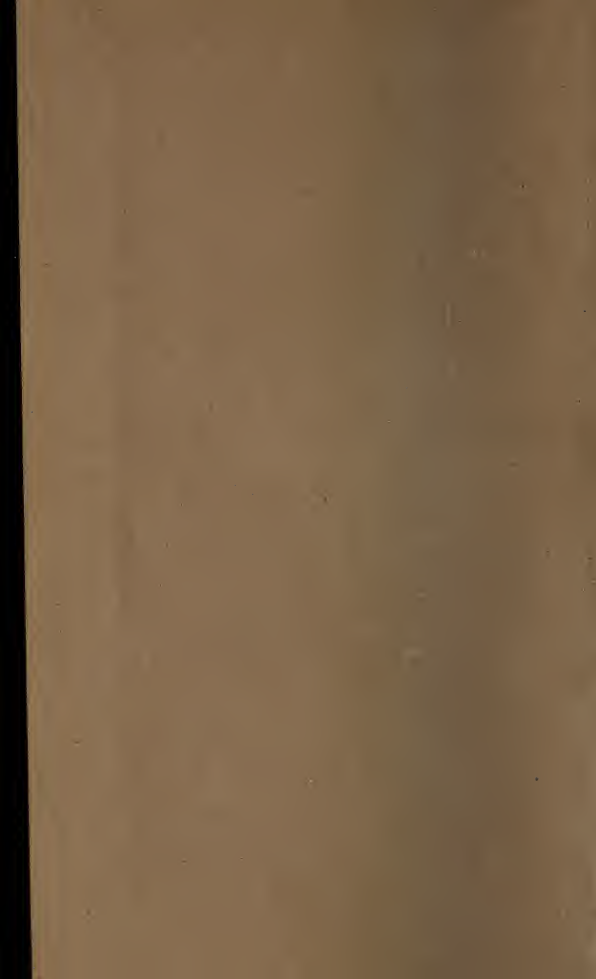
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THE
MULTUM IN PARVO REFERENCE
AND
DOSE BOOK.

BY
C. HENRI LEONARD, M. A., M. D.

Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged.

Fifth Thousand.



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(SLIGHT TOKEN THAT IT IS), PRESENTS THE
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TO JOHN H. LOWMAN, A. M., M. D., Cleveland, Ohio.

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LIST OF DOSES.

NOTE.—Decoctions, infusions, and waters have, for the most part, been omitted. They will be found classified at the end of the dose-list. Doses enclosed in [] are emetic. Doses or preparations in () are out of alphabetical order, or are to be used with great caution.

Drugs in *italics*, and those preceded by a † are non-official though in common use; the former are of Parke, Davis & Co.'s preparations.

The last dose is the maximum given and is *too large* for general use.

The letter *f* has been omitted from before the sign of fluid-drachm and fluid-ounce.

Where, alphabetically, the first preparation of a drug throws the drug-name into the genitive form, it has been so written; the other preparations following under that head: so also in regard to the nominative; any change to the nominative or genitive, as the case may require, will be patent to the reader.

A.

Absin'thium,	℥ 1.2	gal'licum,	gr. 5..20
†o'leum,	gtt. 4.8	glyçeri'tum,	℥ 20..60
Aca'ciæ syru'pus,	q. s.	†hydriod'ic. dil.	℥ 2..30
Aç'idum aç'eticum, dil.	℥ 1	hydroçyan'ic. dil.	℥ 2..3
†arsen'icum,	gr. 1-20th	lac'ticum,	℥ 1..3
arsenio'sum,	gr. 1-20..1-10	muriat'icum,	℥ 10..20
benzo'icum,	gr. 10..30	“ dil.	℥ 20..60
carbol'icum,	gr. 1..2	nit'ricum,	℥ 5..20
“ glyçeri'tum,	℥ 5..10	“ dil.	℥ 20..40
çit'ricum,	gr. 5..30	nitro-muriat.	℥ 2..5
“ syru'pus,	℥ 1..8	“ “	℥ 10..20
		oxal'icum,	gr. ½..1

phosphor'ic. dil.	℥ 10..60	pil'ula, et mastich.	gr. 3..6
sulphur'icum,	℥ 1..2	“ et myr'rhæ,	gr. 10..20
“ aromat.	℥ 8..10	et canel'læ p'lv.	gr. 10..20
“ dil.	℥ 8..10	tinctu'ra,	℥ ½..1
sulphuro'sum,	f3 1	“ et myr'rhæ,	℥ 1..2
tan'nicum,	gr. 1..10	vi'num,	℥ ½..2
glyçeri'tum,	℥ 10..40	Althæ'æ ex. fl.	℥ 1..2
tartar'icum,	℥ 1..2	Alu'men,	gr. 5..20 [120]
valerian'icum,	gtt. 4..5	Alumin'ii et potas. sulph.	gr. 5..20
Aconi'ti fo'lia,	gr. 1..2	Ammoni'acum,	gr. 10..30
extrac'tum,	gr. ¼..1	Ammo'niæ aq.	gtt. 10..30
“ flu'idum,	gtt. 2..6	spir'itus,	gtt. 10..30
†tinctu'ra,	gtt. 20..30	aromat. spr.	℥ 20..60
radi'cis ex.	gr. ¼..1	†arsenia'tis sol.	gtt. 20..25
extrac'tum fl.	gtt. 1..4	Ammo'nii acet. lq.	℥ ½..1
tinctu'ra,	gtt. 3..6	benzo'as,	gr. 10..30
Aconi'tia,	gr. 1-100th	brom'idum,	gr. 2..20
Acon'itin,	gr. 1-16..1-6	“ elix'ir,	℥ 1..4
Æ'ther,	℥ ½..1	carbo'nas,	gr. 2..10 [30]
comp. spir'itus,	℥ ½..2	†carbazo'as,	gr. 1..2
nitro'si spir.	℥ 10..60	chlor'idum,	gr. 5..30
†ozon'icus,	℥ 10..30	iod'idum,	gr. 1..3
Ag'ave American. tr.	℥ 1..2	†phos'phas,	gr. 10..40
Agrimo'niæ ex. fl.	℥ ½..1	valeria'nas,	gr. 2..8
Al'etrin,	gr. 1..5	“ elix'ir,	℥ 1
†Al'etris,	gr. 10	“ “ et morph.	℥ 1
extrac'tum fl.	℥ ½..1	“ “ et quin'ia,	℥ 1
oleoresi'na,	gr. 1..4	“ “ et strych'niæ	℥ 1
†tinctu'ra,	℥ ½..1	Ampelop'sin,	gr. 2..4
Al'lum,	℥ 1	Ampelop'sis ex. fl.	℥ ½..1
†syru'pus,	℥ 1	Amyg'dal. am. ol.	gtt. ¼..1
Al'nuin,	gr. 1..5	“ “ aq.	℥ ½
Al'oë,	gr. 2..20	“ “ syr.	℥ ½..1
†decoc'tum comp.	℥ ½..2	A'myl nitrite,	gtt. 1..2
extrac'tum,	gr. 1..5	†Am'ylum ioda'tum,	℥ 1..2
“ flu'idum,	gtt. 10..60	“ “ syr.	℥ 1..2
pil'ula,	gr. 4..12	Anchil'leæ mil. fl. ex.	℥ ½..1
“ et assafoet'.	gr. 10	Angel'icæ fl. ex.	℥ ½..1
“ et fer'ri,	gr. 3..9		

Angustu'ra,	gr. 10..30	extractum fl.	gtt. 10..30
<i>extractum fl.</i>	℥ 10..30	tinctu'ra,	℥ ½..2
Ani'sum,	gr. 10..20	Arsen'içi iod'idum,	gr. ⅛
o'leum,	gtt. 2..6	chlor'idi liq'uor,	℥ 2..8
spir'itus,	℥ 1	et Hydrarg. lq.	gtt. 5..20
†An'themis,	gr. 20..60	(Potass. lq.	gtt. 5..10)
<i>extrac'tum,</i>	gr. 5..20	<i>Artemis'iae vulg. ex. fl.</i>	℥ ½..1
" <i>flu'idum,</i>	℥ 1	†A'rum,	gr. 10..20
†o'leum,	gtt. 5..6	<i>extrac'tum fl.</i>	℥ 5..20
Antimo'nii et pot. tart. gr.		Asa'rum Canad:	gr. 20..30
	1-16..[2]	<i>extrac'tum fl.</i>	℥ ½..1
ox'idum,	gr. 2..3	†Europæ'um,	[gr. 20..60]
pil'ula,	gr. 3..10	Ascle'pias incar. <i>fl. ex.</i>	
sulph. præcip.	gr. 1..[10]		gtt. 20
vi'num,	℥ ½..[1]	Syria'ca,	gr. 20..60
†A'piol,	gtt. 5..6	<i>extrac'tum fl.</i>	gtt. 10..20
Apoç'yn. andr.	gr. 10..[30]	tubero'sa,	gr. 20..60
<i>extrac'tum,</i>	gr. 2..[8]	<i>extrac'tum fl.</i>	℥ ½..2
" <i>flu'idum,</i>	gtt. 10..[30]	<i>Asclep'idin,</i>	gr. 1..5
†tinctu'ra,	℥ 1..[3]	†Aspar'agi ex.	℥ ½..1
<i>Apoç'ynin,</i>	gr. ¼..[2]	Assafoet'ida,	gr. 5..15
Apoç'yn.cannab'inum, gr.		mistu'ra,	℥ ½..1
	4..[20]	pil'ula,	gr. 4..12
<i>extrac'tum,</i>	gr. 1..4	" <i>comp.</i>	gr. 2..4
" <i>flu'idum,</i>	℥ ¼..[½]	" <i>— et fer'ri,</i>	gr. 6..12
<i>Ara'liæ Hisp. fl. ex.</i>	℥ 1..2	" <i>et rhe'i,</i>	gr. 6..12
Ara'lia nudicaul'is,	<i>Inf's.</i>	tinctu'ra,	℥ ½..1
<i>Ara'liæ racemos. fl. ex.</i>	℥ 1..2	Atro'pia,	gr. 1-100..1-30
Ara'lia spino'sa,	<i>Inf's.</i>	sul'phas,	gr. 1-100 1-30
†Argen'ti chlor'id.	gr. 1..3	†valeria'nas,	gr. 1-100
†iod'idum,	gr. 1..2	Au'ri çyan'id.	gr. 1-20..⅛
ni'tras,	gr. ¼..4	†iod'idum,	gr. 1-10..1-5
ox'idum,	gr. 1	et so'dii chlor.	gr. 1-12
†Armora'çia,	℥ ½..1	Auran'tii confec'tio,	
<i>extrac'tum fl.</i>	℥ ½..1		gr. 10..60
†spir'itus comp.	℥ 1..4	cor'tiçis syru'pus,	q. s.
Ar'nica,	gr. 5..20	flo'rum " "	q. s.
<i>extrac'tum,</i>	gr. 5..10	tinctu'ra,	℥ 1..2
" <i>æthe'reum,</i>	gtt. 1..3	Azed'arach,	gr. 20

B.

Bal'samum Peruv.	3 ½
toluta'num,	gr. 10..30
(Toluta'nus syr.	3 ½)
(Toluta'na tr.	3 1..2)
Baptis'ia ex. fl.	3 ¼..½
Bap'tisin,	gr. ¼..½
Ba'rii chlo. lq.	gtt. 5
†Bebe'liæ sulph.	gr. 2..5
†Be'læ ex. flu'idum,	3 1..2
Belladon'na,	gr. 1
extrac'tum,	gr. ¼..½
" flu'idum,	gtt. 2..4
tinctu'ra,	gtt. 10..30
Benzo'in ex. fl.	3 ½..1
Benzo'inum,	gr. 10..30
aç'idum,	gr. 10..30
tinctu'ra comp.	3 ½..2
Ber'beris,	Inf.
extrac'tum fl.	3 1..2
†Berberi'næ mur.	gr. 1..10
†sul'phas,	gr. 2..5
†Bismu'thi et am. cit.	gr. 2
" "	lq. 3 1
†carbo'nas,	gr. 5..15..45
et strych. elix.	3 1..2
et igna'tiæ pil.	gr. 4..8
et nu'cis vom. pil.	gr. 4..10
subcarbo'nas,	gr. 5..45
subni'tras,	gr. 5..15
†valeria'nas,	gr. ½..2
Braye'ra,	3 ½
extrac'tum fl.	3 2..8
†Bromin'ii aq. sol.	gtt. 2..6
†Bru'cia,	gr. 1-16..1
Bryo'niæ fl. ex.	gtt. 10..60
Bu'chu,	gr. 10..30
elix'ir,	3 1..2
" comp.	3 1..3

elix'ir et parei'ræ,	3 1..2
extrac'tum,	gr. 20..30
" flu'idum,	3 ½..1
" fl. compos.	3 ½..1
" fl. et par'æ,	3 ½..1
†tinctu'ra,	3 1..4

C.

Cal'amus,	3 1..3
extrac'tum fl.	3 ¼..1
Cal'cii carb. præcip.	gr. 10..30
chlor'idi lq.	3 ½..1
hypophos'phis,	gr. 10..30
" so'dii syr.	3 1
" potass. et so'dii syr.	3 1
" potas'sii so'dii et fer'ri syrupus,	3 1..2
lacto-phospha'tis syr.	3 ⅙..1
" " syr. cum pep- si'nâ,	3 ⅙..1
phos. præcip.	gr. 10..30
Cal'cis liq'uor,	3 2..4
†chlora'tæ lq.	℥ 20..60
Calen'dulæ fl. ex.	3 ½..1
Calisa'yæ elix'ir,	3 1..4
" elix'ir fer'ri protox.	3 1..2
" " " pyrophos.	3 1..2
" " " et bismu'thi,	3 1..2
" " fer'ri, bismu'thi et pepsi'næ,	3 1..2
" " fer'ri, bismu'thi et strych'niæ,	3 1
" " fer'ri et strych.	3 1
" " fer'ri strych. et pepsi'næ,	3 1

<i>Calisa'yæ vi'num fer'ri pyrc-</i> <i>phospha'tis,</i>	3 1	Cas'sia fis'tula,	3 1.4
Calum'ba,	gr. 10.60	Marilan'dica,	3 1.4
†extrac'tum,	gr. 5.15	Casta'neæ ex. fl.	gtt. 5.60
“ flu'idum,	3½.1	Casto'reum,	gr. 10.30
tinctu'ra,	3 1.4	tinctu'ra,	3 ½.2
Cam'phora,	gr. 5.10	Cata'ria,	<i>Inf.</i>
†monobrom'idum,	gr. 2.5	extrac'tum fl.	3 1.2
o'leum,	gtt. 2.3	Cat'echu,	gr. 10.30
spir'itus,	℥ 5.60	extrac'tum fl.	℥ 10.30
Canel'la,	gr. 10.40	tinctu'ra,	3 ½.3
et al'oës pulv.	gr. 10.20	<i>Caulophyl'li ex.</i>	gr. 1.5
extrac'tum fl.	3 ½.1	extrac'tum fl.	gtt. 10.30
Can'nabis In'diçæ ex.	gr. ½.2	“ fl. comp.	℥ 10.30
ex. fl.	gtt. 5.15	†tinctu'ra,	3 1.2
tinctu'ra,	℥ 10.60	<i>Caulophyl'lin,</i>	gr. ¼.4
Can'tharis,	gr. 1.2	Çeano'thi Amer. ex. fl.	3 ½.1
†açe'tum,	℥ 6.16	Çe'rii ox'alas,	gr. 1.2
extrac'tum fl.	gtt. 1.2	†ni'tras,	gr. ½.1
tinctu'ra,	℥ 10.60	<i>Chelido'nii fl. ex.</i>	3 ½.1
Cap'sicum,	gr. 5.10	<i>Chelo'nes ex. fl.</i>	3 ½.1
extrac'tum,	gr. ¼.½	<i>Chel'onin,</i>	gr. 1.4
“ æthe'reum,	gtt. ⅛.½	Chenopo'dium,	3 1.2
“ flu'idum,	gtt. 5.20	extrac'tum fl.	3 ¼.1
oleoresi'na,	gtt. ½.1	o'leum,	gtt. 5.10
tinctu'ra,	3 1.2	Chimaph'ilæ †ex.	gr. 10.30
Car'bo lig'ni,	3 ½.3	extrac'tum fl.	3 ½.1
Cardamo'mi tr.	3 1.2	<i>Chimaph'ilin,</i>	gr. 1.5
“ “ comp.	3 1.2	<i>Chionan'thi fl. ex.</i>	3 ¼.1
<i>Car'no bu'bula et vi'num,</i>	3 1.4	Chiret'ta,	gr. 20
Caro'ta,	3 1.3	extrac'tum fl.	gtt. 15.30
Car'thamus,	<i>Inf.</i>	†tinctu'ra,	3 1.2
Ca'rum,	3 1.3	Chlo'ral,	gr. 20.40
o'leum,	gtt. 1.10	Chlorin'ii aq.	3 1.4
Caryophyl'lus,	gr. 5.10	<i>Chloro-anody'num,</i>	gtt. 10.30
o'leum,	gtt. 2.6	Chlorofo'r'mum,	3 ½.1
Cascaril'la,	gr. 10.30	mistu'ra,	3 ½.1
extrac'tum fl.	3 ½.1	spir'itus,	3 ½.1
†tinctu'ra,	3 ½.2	†tinctu'ra comp.	℥ 20.60
		Çimiçif'uga,	3 1.3

Çimiçif'uga <i>ex.</i>	gr. 4..8	Confec'tio aromat'ica,	
ex. flu'idum,	3 ½..1		gr. 10..60
" " <i>comp.</i>	3 ½..1	Coni'i fo'lia,	gr. 3..4
†tinctu'ra,	3 1..2	extrac'tum,	gr. 2
Çimiçif'ugin,	gr. ½..6	" alcoh.	gr. 1..2
Çincho'na,	3 ½..1	" flu'idum,	gr. 3..5
extrac'tum,	gr. 10..30	" fl.fruc'tûs,	gr. 5..20
" fl.	3 1..2	suc'cus,	3 1..4
tinctu'ra,	3 1..4	tinctu'ra,	3 ½..1
" †ammonia'ta,	3 ½..2	Convalla'riæ <i>ex. fl.</i>	3 1..2
" <i>comp.</i>	3 1..4	Copai'ba,	gtt. 20..3.1
" †ferrat.	3 1	o'leum,	gtt. 10..15
Çincho'niæ sulph.	gr. 1..10	Cop'tis,	gr. 10..30
†Çinchonid'iæ "	gr. 2..10	extrac'tum <i>fl.</i>	3 ½..1
†Çincho-quin'iæ,	gr. 1..6	†tinctu'ra,	3 1
Çinnamo'mum,	3 ½..1	Corian'drum,	3 1..3
extrac'tum <i>fl.</i>	gtt. 15..30	Cor'nin,	gr. 2..4
o'leum,	gtt. 1..2	Cor'nus.	3 1..3
spir'itus,	gr. 10..30	extrac'tum,	gr. 5..10
tinctu'ra,	3 1..3	" flu'idum,	3 ½..2
Co'çæ extrac'tum <i>fl.</i>	3 1..2	†Coryd'alın,	gr. ½..1
Coc'cus,	gr. ⅓	Coryd'alıs <i>ex. fl.</i>	gtt. 10..40
†tinctu'ra,	gtt. 20..30	Cot'ula,	3 ½..1
†Codei'a,	gr. ½..1	Creaso'tum,	gtt. 1..2
Col'chicum,	gr. 2..8	aq'ua,	3 1..4
†açe'tum,	gr. 10..3.2	Cre'ta præpara'ta,	gr. 10..30
extrac'tum,	gr. 1..2	" " <i>mist.</i>	3 ½
" fl.	gtt. 4..12	Cro'cus,	gr. 10..30
tinctu'ra,	3 ½..2	extrac'tum <i>fl.</i>	gtt. 20..60
vi'num radi'cis,	gr. 10..60	†Cro'ton chlo'ral,	gr. 5..15
" sem'inis,	3 ½..2	Cube'ba,	gr. 10..3.3
Collinso'niæ <i>fl. ex.</i>	gtt. 5..30	extrac'tum <i>fl.</i>	3 ½..1
Col'inso'nin,	gr. 1..5	" æthe'reum,	gtt. 10..12
Coloçyn'this,	gr. 5..10	oleoresi'na,	gtt. 5..30
extract. <i>comp.</i>	gr. 5..10	o'leum,	gr. 10..30
" flu'idum,	gtt. 5..30	tinctu'ra,	3 1..2
Ccempto'niæ aspl. <i>ex. fl.</i>		Cu'prum ammon.	gr. ¼..½
	3 ½..2	subaçe'tas,	gr. ⅓
Conduran'go <i>fl. ex.</i>	3 ½..1	sul'phas,	gr. ¼..1 [5]

Curcu'mæ ex. fl.	3 2..3
Cydo'nium,	q. s.
Cypripe'dium,	gr. 15
<i>extrac'tum fl.</i>	3 1..2
Cypripe'din,	gr. ½..4

D.

Datu'ria,	gr. 1-100..1-60
Delphin'ii ex. fl.	gtt. 1..2
<i>staphisa'græ ex. fl.</i>	gtt. 1..2
Diascor'dium,	3 1
Digita'lis,	gr. 1
<i>extrac'tum,</i>	gr. ¼
<i>tinctu'ra,</i>	gtt. 10..20
Digitali'num,	gr. 1-60..1-30
Dios'corein,	gr. 1..4
Dioscore'æ ex. fl.	3 ¼..1
Dracon'tium,	gr. 10..20
<i>extrac'tum fl.</i>	3 ⅓..1
† <i>tinctu'ra,</i>	3 1..2
Dulcama'ra,	3 ½..1
<i>extrac'tum,</i>	gr. 3..10
<i>flu'idum,</i>	3 ½..1
Dyospy'ros Virg. ex. fl.	3 ½..1

E.

Elate'rium,	gr. 1-16..1
†Elate'rin,	gr. 1-16
†Emeti'na,	gr. ⅓..[3]
Epige'æ rep. ex. fl.	3 ½..1
Erechthi'tes hier. ex. fl.	3 ½..1
<i>o'leum,</i>	gtt. 5..20
Ergo'ta,	gr. 15..20
<i>extrac'tum,</i>	gr. 1..4
<i>extrac'tum fl.</i>	℥ 10..30
† <i>tinctu'ra,</i>	3 ½..2
<i>vi'num,</i>	3 1..3
†Ergoti'na,	gr. ½..4

Erig'eron,	3 ⅙..1
† <i>extrac'tum,</i>	gr. 5..10
<i>flu'idum,</i>	3 ½..1
<i>o'leum,</i>	gtt. 5..10
Eucalyp'ti fl. ex.	gtt. 15..60
Euon'ymi ex.	gr. 1..5
<i>extrac'tum fl.</i>	3 1..2
Euon'ymín,	gr. 1..6
Eupato'rium,	gr. 20..30
<i>extrac'tum fl.</i>	3 1..2
<i>purpu'rei fl. ex.</i>	3 ⅙..1
Eupato'rin,	gr. 1..2
Eupur'purin,	gr. 3..4
Euphor'bia,	gr. 1..5 [15]

F.

†Fel bovi'num,	gr. 2..10
† <i>flu'idum,</i>	℥ 2..10
† <i>purifica'tum,</i>	gr. 2..5
Fer'ri †açeta'tis tr.	℥ 10..60
<i>albumina'tis et so'dii syr.</i>	3 1..2
† <i>ammonia'tum,</i>	gr. 4..10
† <i>tarse'nias,</i>	gr. 1-10..⅓
† <i>brom'idum,</i>	gr. 3..10
<i>elix'ir,</i>	3 1..2
† <i>solu'tio,</i>	gtt. 20
<i>carbona'tis pil'ula,</i>	gr. 3..10
† <i>carbo'nas sach.</i>	gr. 5..30
† <i>carbure'tum,</i>	gr. 5..15
<i>chlor'idi tr.</i>	℥ 10..3 2
<i>çi'tras,</i>	gr. 5..10
<i>et am. çi'tras,</i>	gr. 5..10
<i>et mag. çi'tras,</i>	gr. 5..10
<i>et quin'iæ çi'tras,</i>	gr. 5..20
<i>elix. quin. et strych.</i>	3 1
<i>ferroçyan'idum,</i>	gr. 5
<i>hydroçy'anas,</i>	gr. ⅙

hypophos'phis,	gr. 5..30	<i>syru'pus phosphat'is, quin'-</i>	
iod'idum,	gr. 1..10	<i>ix et strych.</i>	3 1
" pil'ulæ,	No. 1..8	" <i>pyrophospha'tis,</i>	3 1..2
" syru'pus,	M 20..40	" <i>superphospha'tis,</i>	
lac'tas,	gr. 1..20		3 1..2
mistu'ra comp.	3 1..2	†tan'nas,	gr. 8..30
†nitra'tis liq'uor,	gtt. 5..30	et am. tar'tras,	gr. 10..30
ox'alas,	gr. 2..5	et potass. "	gr. 10..30
ox'idum hydrat.	q. s.	†valeria'nas,	gr. 1
†perchlor'idi lq.	gtt. 5..15	<i>vi'num,</i>	3 1..4
phos'phas,	gr. 5..10	" <i>et car'nis bu'bulæ,</i>	3 1..4
" <i>elix'ir,</i>	3 1..4	" <i>çincho. et car'nis bu'-</i>	
" " <i>quin'ix et strych.</i>		<i>bulæ,</i>	3 1..4
	3 1	Fi'lix mas,	3 1..3
pil'ulæ compos'itæ,	gr. 6..12	<i>extrac'tum,</i>	gr. 9..15
<i>protox'idi elix'ir,</i>	3 1..4	" <i>æthe'reum,</i>	gr. 1..10
" <i>elix. çincho'næ et iod'-</i>		" <i>flu'idum,</i>	3 1..4
<i>idi cal'çii,</i>	3 1	oleoresi'na,	f. 3 ½
" " <i>çincho'næ et iod'-</i>		Fœnic'uli <i>ex. fl.</i>	M 10..30
<i>idi cal'çii cum</i>		o'leum,	gtt. 5..15
<i>arsen'ico,</i>	3 1	Frase'ra,	3 ½..1
pyrophos'phas,	gr. 2..5	<i>Frase'rin,</i>	gr. 2..5
" <i>elix'ir,</i>	3 1..2	<i>Frax'ini acum. fl. ex.</i>	3 ½..4
†redac'tum,	gr. 5..10	<i>sambuçifol. ex.</i>	gr. 2..10
subcarbo'nas,	gr. 5..30	" <i>fl. ex.</i>	3 1..4
subsulpha'tis lq.	gr. 5..15		
sul'phas,	gr. 1..3		
" <i>exsic.</i>	gr. ½..2		
et am. sul'phas,	gr. 3..15		
<i>syru'pus çitra'tis,</i>	3 1..2		
" <i>çit. et quin'ix,</i>	3 1..4		
" " <i>strych'niæ,</i>	3 1		
" <i>hypophos'phis,</i>	3 1..2		
" " <i>et mangane'sii,</i>	3 1		
" <i>lacto-phospha'tis,</i>			
	3 1..4		
" " <i>cal'çii, mangane'-</i>			
<i>sii, potas'sii et so'-</i>			
<i>dii,</i>	3 1..4		

G.

Gal'banum,	gr. 10..30
<i>Gal'lii fl. ex.</i>	3 1..2
Gal'la,	gr. 10..20
aç'idum,	gr. 5..20
<i>extrac'tum fl.</i>	gtt. 10..20
tinctu'ra,	3 1..3
Gambo'gia,	gr. 2..10
Gaulthe'riæ <i>fl. ex.</i>	3 1..2
o'leum,	gtt. 3..6
Gelse'mii <i>ex. fl.</i>	gtt. 3..20
†tinctu'ra,	gtt. 10..50

<i>Gelse'miin,</i>	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$..2
<i>Gentia'na,</i>	gr. 10..30
<i>elix'ir,</i>	3 1..2
“ <i>et fer'ri chlo.</i>	3 1
“ “ <i>pyrophos.</i>	3 1
<i>extrac'tum,</i>	gr. 10..30
“ <i>flu'idum,</i>	M 10..40
“ “ <i>comp.</i>	3 $\frac{1}{2}$..1
<i>tr. compos'ita,</i>	3 1..2
<i>Gera'nium,</i>	gr. 10..30
<i>extrac'tum,</i>	gr. 3..15
“ <i>flu'idum,</i>	M 5..60
<i>Gera'niin,</i>	gr. 1..5
<i>Ge'um,</i>	3 1..3
<i>extrac'tum fl.</i>	3 $\frac{1}{2}$..1
<i>Gille'nia,</i>	gr. [30]
<i>extrac'tum fl.</i>	gtt. 5..[40]
<i>Glyçeri'na,</i>	3 1
<i>Glyçyrrhi'zæ ex.</i>	3 $\frac{1}{4}$..1
<i>ex. flu'idum,</i>	3 1..2
<i>mistu'ra comp.</i>	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Gossyp'ii fl. ex.</i>	3 1..4
<i>†infu'sum,</i>	3 $\frac{1}{2}$..1
<i>†tinctu'ra,</i>	3 1..4
<i>Gossyp'iin,</i>	gr. 1..5
<i>Grana'ti fruct. cort.</i>	3 1..2
<i>radi'cis</i>	3 1..2
“ <i>fl. ex.</i>	gtt. 10..40
<i>Gua'iaçi lig'ni fl. ex.</i>	3 1..2
<i>resi'na,</i>	gr. 10..30
<i>tinctu'ra,</i>	3 1..4
“ <i>ammon't.</i>	3 1..2
<i>Guara'næ fl. ex.</i>	3 $\frac{1}{2}$..2

H.

<i>Hæmatox'yli ex.</i>	gr. 10..30
<i>extrac'tum fl.</i>	3 $\frac{1}{2}$..1
<i>Hamame'lis fl. ex.</i>	3 1..2

<i>Hamame'lin,</i>	gr. 1..5
<i>Hedeo'mæ fl. ex.</i>	3 $\frac{1}{2}$..1
<i>o'leum,</i>	gtt. 2..10
<i>Helian'themi tex.</i>	gr. 2
<i>extrac'tum fl.</i>	gtt. 5..20
<i>Helleb'orus,</i>	gr. 5..20
<i>extrac'tum,</i>	gr. 5..10
“ <i>fl.</i>	gtt. 5..20
<i>tinctu'ra,</i>	3 $\frac{1}{2}$..1
<i>Helo'niæ fl. ex.</i>	3 $\frac{1}{2}$..1
<i>Hel'onin,</i>	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$..4
<i>Hepat'icæ ex. fl.</i>	3 1..2
<i>Heu'chera,</i>	gr. 5..20
<i>Hu'mulus,</i>	gr. 3..20
<i>elix'ir,</i>	3 1..2
<i>extrac'tum,</i>	gr. 3..20
“ <i>fl.</i>	3 $\frac{1}{4}$..1
<i>tinctu'ra,</i>	3 1..3
<i>Hydran'gæ fl. ex.</i>	3 1..2
<i>Hydrar'gyri taçe'tas,</i>	gr. 1..6
<i>†bibrom'idum,</i>	gr. 1-20..1-12
<i>†protobrom'idum,</i>	gr. 1..4
<i>chlor'idum cor.</i>	gr. 1-16.. $\frac{1}{8}$
“ <i>mi'te,</i>	gr. 1..20
<i>cum cre'tâ,</i>	gr. 2..20
<i>çyan'idum,</i>	gr. 1-16.. $\frac{1}{8}$
<i>iod'id. rub.</i>	gr. 1-16.. $\frac{1}{4}$
“ <i>vir'ide,</i>	gr. 1..3
<i>pil'ulæ,</i>	gr. 5..15
<i>sul'phas fla'va,</i>	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$..[3]
<i>†sulphure't. nig.</i>	gr. 5..30
“ <i>ru'brum,</i>	gr. 5..30
<i>Hydras'tin alk'l.</i>	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$..3
“ <i>neut'l.</i>	gr. 1..6
<i>Hydras'tis ex.</i>	gr. 2..5
<i>extrac'tum fl.</i>	gtt. 20..30
<i>†Hy'drogen perox'idum,</i>	f. 3 1..4

Hyoscy'ami fo'lia,	gr. 5..10
extrac'tum,	gr. 2..6
“ alcoh.	gr. 1..2
“ flu'idum,	℥ 5..10
tinctu'ra,	3 1
†Hyoscy'a'mia,	gr. 1-60..1-20
Hyoscy'a'min,	gr. 1/8..1
Hyper'içi perf. ex. fl.	3 1/2..1
Hypophos'phium syr.	3 1..2
“ syru'pus comp.	3 1..2
Hyss'o'pi fl. ex.	3 1..2

I.

Igna'tia,	gr. 1/2..1
extrac'tum,	gr. 1/2
“ fl.	gtt. 2..10
In'ula,	3 1..3
extrac'tum fl.	3 1/2..1
Iodin'ium,	gr. 1/4..1/2
lq. compos'itus,	gtt. 2..6
tinctu'ra,	gtt. 10..20
“ comp.	gtt. 10..30
Iodofo'r'mum,	gr. 1..3
Ipecacuan'ha,	gr. 1/8..[20]
comp. pul'vis,	gr. 5..10
extrac'tum,	gr. 1/8..[1]
“ flu'idum,	℥ 1..[20]
ex. fl. et sen'egæ,	3 1/2..1
syru'pus,	℥ 5..60
vi'num,	℥ 10..30
I'ris versic'olor,	gr. 10..20
extrac'tum,	gr. 1..4
“ flu'idum,	3 1/2..1
I'risin,	gr. 1/2..5

J.

Jala'pa,	gr. 15..30
extrac'tum,	gr. 5..20
“ fl.	3 1/4..1

pulv. comp.	gr. 10..30
resi'na,	gr. 4..8
tinctu'ra,	3 1..2
Ja'l'apin,	gr. 1..2
Juglan'dis ex.	gr. 5..30
extrac'tum fl.	3 1..3
Juglan'din,	gr. 2..5
Junip'erus,	3 1..2
extrac'tum,	gr. 1/4..1
“ flu'idum,	3 1..2
o'leum,	gtt. 5..15
spir'itus,	3 1/2..1
“ compos'itus,	3 2..4

K.

Kal'miæ ex. fl.	gtt. 10..20
Ki'no,	gr. 10..30
extrac'tum fl.	℥ 10..30
†pulv. comp.	3 1/4..1
tinctu'ra,	3 1..2
Koo'so (see brayera).	
Krame'ria,	gr. 20..30
extrac'tum,	gr. 10..20
“ flu'idum,	3 1/2..1
syru'pus,	3 1..4
tinctu'ra,	3 1..2

L.

Lacto-phospha'tium comp.	
“ syr.	3 1..2
†Lactuca'riæ ex.	gr. 5..10
Lactuca'rii ex.	gr. 2..5
extrac'tum fl.	3 1/2..1
syru'pus,	3 2..3
Lap'pa,	3 1
extrac'tum,	gr. 5..20
“ flu'idum,	3 1/2..1
tsyru'pus,	3 1/2

†Lauroçera'si aq.	3 ½..1
Lavan'dulæ ol.	gtt. 5
spir'itus,	3 ½..1
“ comp.	3 ½..1
Leptan'dra,	3 ½..1
extrac'tum,	gr. 2.4
“ fl.	℥ 20..60
Leonu'ri ex. fl.	3 ½..1
Leptan'drin,	gr. ½..2
Li'atrin,	gr. 1.5
Lia'tris ex. fl.	3 ½..1
Limo'nis o'leum,	gtt. 2.6
spir'itus,	3 ½..2
†suc'cus,	3 ½..1
syru'pus,	3 ½..1
Ligus'tiçi fl. ex.	3 ½..1
Lirioden'dron,	3 ½..2
extrac'tum æther.	gtt. 3..10
“ flu'idum,	3 1.2
†tinctu'ra,	3 1
Lith'ii carbo'nas,	gr. 3.6
çi'tras,	gr. 5..10
elix'ir,	3 1.2
Lobe'lia,	gr. 1.3 [20]
extrac'tum,	gr. ½..[2]
“ æthe'reum,	gtt. ½..[2]
“ flu'idum,	3 ¼..[1]
“ comp. fl.	3 ¼..[1]
tinctu'ra,	3 1..[2]
Lobe'lin,	gr. ½..[1]
†Lu'puli ex.	gr. 10..30
Lupuli'na,	gr. 5..15
elix'ir,	3 1.2
extrac'tum fl.	℥ 10..15
tinctu'ra,	3 1.2
Lyc'opi fl. ex.	3 ½..1
Lyc'opin,	gr. 1.5

M.

Ma'çis,	gr. 5..20
extrac'tum fl.	℥ 5..20
Magne'sia,	gr. 10..60
Magne'sii carbo'nas,	3 ½..2
“ “ †lq.	3 1.2
çi'tra'tis lq.	3 6..12
lacto-phospha'tis syr.	3 1.4
sul'phas,	3 ½..2
Magno'lia,	3 ½..1
Mangane'sii sulph.	gr. 5..3 2
Man'na,	3 1.8
Marru'bium,	gr. 30..60
extrac'tum,	gr. 10..15
“ flu'idum,	3 ½..1
†suc'cus,	3 1
Mas'tiche,	gr. 10..30
Mati'co,	3 ½..2
extrac'tum fl.	3 ½..1
Matrica'riæ ex.	3 ½..1
extrac'tum fl.	3 ½..1
Melis'sa,	Inf's.
Menisper'mi ex. fl.	3 ½..1
Menisper'min,	gr. 2.6
Men'thæ pip. ex. fl.	3 1.2
o'leum,	gtt. 1.5
spir'itus,	gtt. 5..40
vir'idis ex. fl.	3 1.3
“ o'leum,	gtt. 1.6
“ spir'itus,	gtt. 10..60
Meze'reum,	gr. 10
extrac'tum fl.	gtt. 5..20
Mitchel'læ rep. fl. ex.	3 ½..1
Monar'da,	Inf's.
o'leum,	gtt. 1.3
Mor'phia,	gr. ⅛..¼
açe'tas,	gr. ⅛..¼
mu'rias,	gr. ⅛..¼

sul'phas,	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.. $\frac{1}{4}$
“ liq'uor,	℥ 1
“ “ †Magend.	℥ 5
Mos'chus,	gr. 10
Mucu'na,	teaspoonful
Myri'çæ ex. fl.	℥ $\frac{1}{2}$..1
Myr'için,	gr. 2..10
Myris'tica,	gr. 5..20
<i>extrac'tum fl.</i>	℥ 5..20
o'leum,	gtt. 2..3
spir'itus,	℥ 1..2
Myr'rha,	gr. 10..30
<i>extrac'tum fl.</i>	℥ 10..30
tinctu'ra,	℥ $\frac{1}{2}$..1

N.

Nectan'dra,	gr. 2..5
Nicoti'na,	gr. 1-60
Nux vom'ica,	gr. 2..5
<i>extrac'tum,</i>	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$..2
“ <i>flu'idum,</i>	gtt. 5..15
tinctu'ra,	gtt. 5..20
<i>Nymphææ odor. ex. fl.</i>	℥ $\frac{1}{2}$

O.

O'leum Cajupu'ti,	gtt. 1..5
Mor'rhuæ,	℥ $\frac{1}{2}$
Oli'væ,	℥ 1..2
Orig'ani,	gtt. 1..4
†phosphora'tum,	gtt. 5..10
Pimen'tæ,	gtt. 3..6
Ric'ini,	℥ $\frac{1}{4}$..2
Rosmari'ni,	gtt. 2..8
Ses'ami,	℥ $\frac{1}{4}$..1
Suc'cini rectific.	gtt. 5..15
Terebin'thinæ,	℥ 5..60
Thy'mi,	gtt. 1..10
Tig'lii,	gtt. 1..2

O'pium,	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$..1
açe'tum,	℥ 3..7
confec'tio,	gr. 15..36
extrac'tum,	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.. $\frac{1}{2}$
“ <i>flu'idum,</i>	gtt. 10..40
“ “ <i>deodor.</i>	gtt. 10..40
†pulv. comp.	gr. 5..10
tinctu'ra,	℥ 6..13
“ açeta'ta,	℥ 5..10
“ †ammon.	℥ 30..60
“ camph.	℥ $\frac{1}{2}$..2
“ deodor.	℥ 6..13
vi'num,	℥ 6..13
<i>Osmun'dæ fl. ex.</i>	℥ 1..2

P.

Pa'nax,	gr. 10..60
†Papaveri'na,	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$..1
Papav'eris ex.	gr. 5..10
<i>extrac'tum fl.</i>	gtt. 10..40
†syru'pus,	℥ $\frac{1}{2}$..1
Parei'ra,	gr. 30..60
†extrac'tum,	gr. 10..30
“ <i>flu'idum,</i>	℥ $\frac{1}{2}$..1
†tinctu'ra,	℥ 1
Pe'po,	℥ 1..2
<i>extrac'tum fl.</i>	℥ $\frac{1}{2}$..2
Pepsi'na,	gr. 2..20
<i>elix'ir,</i>	℥ 1..4
“ <i>et bismu'thi,</i>	℥ 1..4
“ <i>et quin'ia,</i>	℥ 1..4
“ <i>et strych'nia,</i>	℥ 1..2
“ <i>strych. et bis.</i>	℥ 1..2
“ <i>strych. bismu'thi et</i>	
<i>fer'ri,</i>	℥ 1..2
<i>essen'tia,</i>	℥ 1
<i>liq'uida,</i>	℥ 1
vi'num,	℥ 1..4

Petroseli'num,	gr. 8..15	Potas'sii açe'tas,	ð 1..8
Phos'phorus,	gr. 1-35..1-20	arseni'tis liq'uor,	gtt. 5..10
<i>elix'ir</i> ,	3 1..2	bicarbo'nas,	ð 1..3
<i>Phospha'tium syr. comp.</i>		bichro'mas,	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$..[$\frac{3}{4}$]
	3 1..2	†binox'alas,	gr. 1..(4)
Physostig'ma,	gr. 2..3	†bisul'phas,	3 1..2
extrac'tum,	gr. 1-16.. $\frac{1}{8}$	†bisul'phis,	gr. 15..60
" <i>flu'idum</i> ,	gtt. 1..3	bitar'tras,	3 1..8
†tinctu'ra,	gtt. 10	brom'idum,	gr. 5..20
Phytolac'cæ rad.	gr. 1..[15]	" <i>elix'ir</i> .,	3 1..2
<i>extrac'tum fl.</i>	gtt. 10..[30]	carbo'nas,	gr. 10..30
bac'cæ-†tinctu'ra,	3 1	" pu'ra,	gr. 10..30
<i>Phytolac'cin</i> ,	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$..1	chlo'ras,	gr. 10..30
Pimen'ta,	gr. 10..40	çi'tras,	gr. 15..25
o'leum,	gtt. 3..6	" liq'uor,	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Pi'ni Canaden'sis fl. ex.</i>	3 1..2	" mistu'ra,	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pi'per,	gr. 5..20	çyan'idum,	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$
<i>extrac'tum æth.</i>	gtt. 1..4	ferroçyan'idum,	gr. 10..15
" <i>flu'idum</i> ,	℥ 5..20	hypophos'phis,	gr. 10..30
oleoresi'na,	℥ 1..2	iod'idum,	gr. 5..15
†Pi'perin,	gr. 1..8	<i>lacto-phospha'tis syr.</i>	3 1
Pix liq'uida,	3 $\frac{1}{2}$..1	ni'tras,	gr. 10..30
glyçeri'tum,	3 $\frac{1}{2}$..1	perman'ganas,	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$..1
<i>vi'num</i> ,	3 1..2	†phos'phas,	gr. 10..30
<i>Plantago'nis maj. fl. ex.</i>		sul'phas,	ð 1..6
	3 $\frac{1}{2}$..1	sul'phis,	gr. 15..60
Plum'bi açe'tas,	gr. 1..8	sulphure'tum,	gr. 2..10
iod'idum,	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$..3	tar'tras,	3 1..8
ni'tras,	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.. $\frac{1}{2}$	" et so'dii,	3 $\frac{1}{2}$..1
Podophyl'lum,	gr. 10..20	Pri'nos,	ð 1..3
extrac'tum,	gr. 5..15	<i>extrac'tum fl.</i>	3 1..2
" <i>flu'idum</i> ,	gtt. 10..50	<i>Pru'nin</i> ,	gr. 2..6
" " <i>comp.</i>	3 $\frac{1}{2}$..2	Pru'nus Virginia'na,	ð 1..3
resi'na,	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$..1	extrac'tum fl.	3 1..2
Polyg'ala rub.	gr. 3..30	" <i>fl. comp.</i>	3 $\frac{1}{2}$..1
<i>Polyg'oni punct. fl. ex.</i>	3 $\frac{1}{8}$.. $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>vi'num</i> ,	3 1..2
<i>Polym'niæ u. fl. ex.</i>	gtt. 3	" et fer'ri pyrophos.	
<i>Pop'ulin</i> ,	gr. 4..8		3 1..2
Potas'sæ liq'uor,	℥ 10..30	syru'pus,	3 $\frac{1}{2}$..2

<i>Pte'læ trifol. ex. fl.</i>	gtt. 10..40
<i>Pte'lein,</i>	gr. 1..5
<i>Pulmona'riæ ex. fl.</i>	ʒ ½..1
<i>Pulsatil'læ ex. fl.</i>	gtt. 1..5
<i>Pyreth'rum,</i>	ʒ 1..3
†tinctu'ra,	ʒ 1
<i>Parthe'nii fl. ex.</i>	ʒ 1..2

Q.

<i>Quas'sia,</i>	ʒ 1..2
extrac'tum,	gr. 5
<i>extrac'tum flu'idum,</i>	ʒ ½..1
tinctu'ra,	ʒ 1..2
<i>Quer'cus,</i>	ʒ 1..3
<i>extrac'tum,</i>	gr. 10..20
“ <i>flu'idum,</i>	ʒ ½..1
<i>Quin'ia,</i>	gr. 1..6
†açe'tas,	gr. 1..6
†antimo'nias,	gr. 2..3
†arse'nias,	gr. ⅓
<i>brom'idi elix.</i>	ʒ 1..6
†çi'tras,	gr. 1..6
†ferroçy'anas,	gr. 1..3
†mu'rias,	gr. 1..6
†phos'phas,	gr. 1..6
sul'phas,	gr. 1..6
†tan'nas,	gr. 1..6
†tinctu'ra	ʒ 1..6
valeria'nas,	gr. 1..2
†Quinid'iæ sulph.	gr. 3..15
†Quinoi'dia,	gr. 1..6

R.

<i>Rham'ni cath. fl. ex.</i>	ʒ ½..1
<i>Rhe'um,</i>	gr. 5..20
extrac'tum,	gr. 5..20
“ <i>flu'idum,</i>	℥ 5..20
“ <i>fl. aromat.</i>	ʒ ½..1
“ “ <i>et potass.</i>	ʒ ¼..1
“ “ <i>et sen'næ,</i>	ʒ ½..1

pulv. compos.	gr. 5..60
syru'pus,	ʒ ½..2
“ <i>aromat.</i>	ʒ ½..1
tinctu'ra,	ʒ ½
“ <i>et sen'næ,</i>	ʒ ½..2
vi'num,	ʒ 1..4
<i>Rho'is gla'bri ex. fl.</i>	ʒ 1..2
<i>Rhu'sin,</i>	gr. 1..2
<i>Riç'ini fl. ex.</i>	ʒ ½..1
<i>Ro'sæ a'qua,</i>	q. s.
confec'tio,	q. s.
infu'sum comp.	ʒ 1..4
mel,	q. s.
syru'pus,	ʒ ½..2
<i>Rosmari'nus,</i>	gr. 10..30
o'leum,	gtt. 2..6
<i>Rottle'ra,</i>	ʒ 1..3
†extrac'tum,	gr. 4
†tinctu'ra,	ʒ 1..3
<i>Ru'bia,</i>	ʒ ½
<i>Ru'bus,</i>	gr. 20..30
<i>extrac'tum,</i>	gr. 4..6
“ <i>flu'idum,</i>	ʒ ½..1
syru'pus,	ʒ ½..2
<i>strigo'si fl. ex.</i>	ʒ ½..1
<i>Rumi'çis ex.</i>	gr. 4..8
<i>extrac'tum fl.</i>	ʒ ½..1
<i>açetosel'læ ex. fl.</i>	ʒ ½
<i>Rumi'çin,</i>	gr. 2..5
<i>Ru'ta,</i>	gr. 15..30
<i>extrac'tum,</i>	gr. 2..4
“ <i>flu'idum,</i>	gtt. 20..40
o'leum,	gtt. 2..5

S.

<i>Sabadil'la,</i>	gr. 5..30
<i>Sabba'tia,</i>	ʒ ½..1
<i>extrac'tum fl.</i>	ʒ ½..1
<i>Sabi'na,</i>	gr. 5..10

<i>extrac'tum</i> ,	gr. 1..5	<i>syru'pus comp.</i>	3 1/8..[2]
“ <i>flu'idum</i> ,	gtt. 5..20	† <i>tinctu'ra</i> ,	℥ 10..20
<i>o'leum</i> ,	gtt. 2..5	<i>Scopa'rius</i> ,	gr. 10..15
† <i>tinctu'ra</i> ,	℥ 20..60	<i>extrac'tum fl.</i>	gtt. 15..40
<i>Sal'ix</i> ,	gr. 1..30	† <i>suc'cus</i> ,	℥ 30..60
† <i>Saliç'i'num</i> ,	gr. 2..8	<i>Scutella'riæ ex. fl.</i>	3 1..2
<i>Sal'viæ ex. fl.</i>	3 1/4..1	<i>ex. fl. compos'itum</i> ,	3 1/2..1
<i>Sambu'çi ex.</i>	gr. 3..10	<i>Scutella'rin</i> ,	gr. 1..5
<i>extrac'tum fl.</i>	3 1..2	<i>Sen'eçin</i> ,	gr. 1..5
<i>Sanguina'ria</i> ,	gr. 1..[15]	<i>Seneçio'nis aur. fl. ex.</i>	3 1/2..1
<i>açe'tum</i> ,	℥ 5..[3 2]	<i>Sen'ega</i> ,	gr. 10..20
<i>extrac'tum</i>	gr. 1/2..[5]	<i>extrac'tum</i> ,	gr. 1..3
“ <i>flu'idum</i> ,	℥ 1..[15]	“ <i>flu'idum</i> ,	gtt. 20..40
† <i>tinctu'ra</i> ,	℥ 10..[60]	<i>syru'pus</i> ,	3 1/2..2
<i>Sanguina'rin</i> ,	gr. 1-12..[1]	† <i>tinctu'ra</i> ,	3 1/2..2
<i>Sanguinari'næ sulph.</i>		<i>Sen'na</i> ,	3 1/2..2
	gr. 1-30..1/3	<i>confec'tio</i> ,	3 2
<i>Santon'ica</i> ,	gr. 10..30	<i>extrac'tum</i> ,	gr. 3..8
<i>Santoni'num</i> ,	gr. 2..3	“ <i>flu'idum</i> ,	3 1..4
† <i>Sao'ria</i> ,	3 1	<i>ex. fl. compos'itum</i> ,	3 1/2..1
<i>Sarraçe'nix purp. ex. fl.</i>		<i>ex. fl. et jala'pæ</i> ,	3 1/2..1
	℥ 10..30	† <i>tinctu'ra</i> ,	3 2..8
<i>Sarsaparil'la</i> ,	3 1/2..1	<i>Serpenta'ria</i> ,	gr. 10..30
<i>extrac'tum</i> ,	gr. 5..20	<i>extrac'tum fl.</i>	℥ 20..30
“ <i>flu'idum</i> ,	3 1/2..1	† <i>tinctu'ra</i> ,	3 1..2
“ <i>compositum</i> ,	gr. 5..20	<i>Sil'phii ex. fl.</i>	3 1/2..2
“ “ <i>flu'idum</i> ,	3 1/2..1	<i>Simaru'ba</i> ,	3 1..3
<i>et tarax'açi ex. fl.</i>	3 1	<i>Sina'pis</i> ,	[3 1..2]
<i>syru'pus comp.</i>	3 1/2	<i>o'leum</i> ,	gtt. 1-12
<i>Sas'safras ex. fl.</i>	gtt. 30..60	<i>So'dæ liq'uor</i> ,	gtt. 10..30
<i>o'leum</i> ,	gtt. 2..3	<i>lq. chlorina'tæ</i> ,	℥ 10..60
<i>Sature'iæ hortens. ex. fl.</i>	31..2	<i>So'dii açe'tas</i> ,	3 1..6
<i>Scammo'nium</i> ,	gr. 5..30	<i>arse'nias</i> ,	gr. 1-12..1/3
<i>resi'na</i> ,	gr. 4..8	“ <i>liq'uor</i> ,	℥ 3..5
<i>Scil'la</i> ,	gr. 1..2	<i>bicarbo'nas</i> ,	gr. 10..60
<i>açe'tum</i> ,	℥ 15..60	<i>bo'ras</i> ,	gr. 5..40
<i>extrac'tum fl.</i>	gtt. 10..30	“ <i>glyçeri'tum</i> ,	3 1/2..2
<i>ex. fl. compos'itum</i> ,	gtt. 10..20	“ <i>mel</i> ,	3 1/2..6
<i>syru'pus</i> ,	3 1/2..1	† <i>brom'idum</i> ,	gr. 5..15

<i>elix'ir</i> ,	3 1..2	<i>extrac'tum</i> ,	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.. $\frac{1}{2}$
carbo'nas exsie.	gr. 5..15	<i>ex. flu'idum</i> ,	gtt. 2..4
chlor'idum,	3 $\frac{1}{2}$..3 1	tinctu'ra,	℥ 10..20
†çi'tras,	3 $\frac{1}{2}$..8	Strych'nia,	gr. 1-60..1-16
†çitrotar'tras effer.	3 1..2	†arse'nis,	gr. 1-60
hypophos'phis,	gr. 10..30	†liq'uor,	℥ 5..(10)
hyposul'phis,	gr. 10..20	sul'phas,	gr. 1-60..1-16
tiod'idum,	3 1..2	<i>valerian. elix'ir</i> ,	3 1
<i>lacto-phospha'tis syr.</i>	3 1..4	Sty'rax,	gr. 10..20
ni'tras,	gr. 10..30	Sul'phur præcip.	3 1..3
phos'phas,	3 1..8	sublima'tum,	3 1..3
sul'phas,	3 1..4	<i>Sum'bul ex. fl.</i>	3 $\frac{1}{2}$..1
sul'phis,	3 1	†resi'na,	gr. 1..2
†sul'pho-carbo'las,	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	†tinctu'ra,	℥ 10..30
†tar'tras et potas'sii,	3 1..8	†Svap'nia,	gr. 1
†valeria'nas,	gr. 1..5	<i>Sym'phyti ex. fl.</i>	3 1..2
Solidago'nis <i>ex. fl.</i>	3 1..2	<i>Symplocar'pi foet. ex. fl.</i>	3 $\frac{1}{8}$.. $\frac{3}{4}$
Spige'lia,	gr. 10..60	T.	
extrac'tum fl.	℥ 10..60		
<i>ex. fl. compos'itum</i> ,	3 $\frac{1}{2}$..2	Taba'cum,	gr. 3..[6]
<i>ex. fl. et sen'næ</i> ,	3 $\frac{1}{2}$..1	<i>extrac'tum</i> ,	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.. $\frac{1}{2}$
Spiræ'æ †ex.	gr. 5..15	" <i>flu'idum</i> ,	gtt. 5..[60]
<i>extrac'tum fl.</i>	3 $\frac{1}{2}$..1	vi'num,	℥ 10..30
†Spon'gia us'ta,	3 $\frac{1}{2}$..3	†Tamarin'dus,	3 $\frac{1}{2}$..2
†Stan'ni pul'vis,	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tanaç'e'tum,	3 $\frac{1}{2}$..1
Stat'ice,	gr. 10..30	<i>extrac'tum</i> ,	3 $\frac{1}{4}$..1
<i>extrac'tum fl.</i>	3 $\frac{1}{2}$..2	Tarax'açi <i>elix'ir</i> ,	3 2..6
Stillin'gia,	gr. 10..30	<i>elix'ir comp.</i>	3 2..4
<i>extrac'tum æth.</i>	gtt. $\frac{1}{2}$..2	extrac'tum,	3 1..3
" <i>flu'idum</i> ,	gtt. 20..40	" <i>flu'idum</i> ,	3 1..2
<i>ex. fl. comp.</i>	gtt. 30..50	<i>ex. fl. compos'itum</i> ,	3 1..2
syrupus compos'itus,	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>ex. fl. et sen'næ</i> ,	3 1..2
†tinctu'ra,	3 1	suc'cus,	3 2..4
<i>Stillin'gin</i> ,	gr. 2..5	Terebin'thinæ ol.	gtt. 5..3 1
Stramo'nii fo'lia,	gr. 2	Tes'ta præpara'ta,	3 $\frac{1}{2}$..3
extrac'tum,	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$..1	<i>Thy'mi ex. fl.</i>	3 $\frac{1}{2}$..1
" †alcoholic.	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$..1	Tormentil'la,	3 $\frac{1}{2}$..1
" <i>flu'idum</i> ,	gtt. 4..6	Toxicoden'dron,	gr. 1..3
se'men,	gr. 1		

<i>extrac'tum fl.</i>	gtt. 3..30
<i>Trifo'lii prat. ex. fl.</i>	ʒ ½..1
<i>Tril'lii ex. fl.</i>	ʒ 1..2
<i>Tril'lin,</i>	gr. 4..8
<i>Trios'teum,</i>	ʒ 1
† <i>extrac'tum,</i>	gr. 10
<i>Tussilago'nis ex. fl.</i>	ʒ 1..2

U.

U'va ur'si,	ʒ 1..3
<i>extrac'tum,</i>	gr. 5..15
<i>extrac'tum fl.</i>	ʒ ½..1

V.

<i>Valeria'na,</i>	ʒ 1..3
<i>extrac'tum,</i>	gr. 10..30
“ <i>flu'idum,</i>	ʒ 1
<i>o'leum,</i>	gtt. 4..5
<i>tinctu'ra,</i>	ʒ 1..4
“ <i>am.</i>	ʒ ½..1
<i>Vera'tria,</i>	gr. 1-40..[1-6]
<i>Vera'trin,</i>	gr. 1-16
<i>Vera'trum al'bum,</i>	gr. 1..2
<i>extrac'tum fl.</i>	℥ 2..4
<i>vir'ide,</i>	gr. 2..4
<i>extrac'tum,</i>	gr. ⅓..½
“ <i>flu'idum,</i>	℥ 2..4
<i>tinctu'ra,</i>	gtt. 2..8
<i>Verbas'ci ex. fl.</i>	ʒ 1..2
<i>Verbe'næ hast. ex. fl.</i>	ʒ ½..1
<i>Vibur'ni op'uli ex. fl.</i>	ʒ ½..1
<i>prunifo'lii ex. fl.</i>	ʒ 1..2
<i>Vibur'nin,</i>	gr. 1..3
<i>Vi'olæ ra'dix,</i>	gr. 8..[60]
† <i>syru'pus,</i>	ʒ 1..2
<i>Virid'ia,</i>	gr. 1-40..(1-6)

W.

† <i>Woor'a'ra (endermically),</i>	gr. ½..¾
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X.

<i>Xanthorri'za,</i>	ʒ 1..2
<i>Xanthox'yllum,</i>	℥ 10..30
<i>extrac'tum æth.</i>	gtt. 1..5
“ <i>flu'idum,</i>	gtt. 10..30
<i>fruc'tûs ex. fl.</i>	gtt. 5..10
<i>Xanthox'ylin,</i>	gr. 2..6

Z.

† <i>Zat'ze,</i>	ʒ 4..6
<i>Zin'çi aç'e'tas,</i>	gr. 2..6
<i>carbo'nas,</i>	gr. 2..(10)
<i>chlor'idum,</i>	gr. 1..2
<i>ti'od'idum,</i>	gr. 1..2
† <i>syru'pus,</i>	gtt. 20..50
† <i>lac'tas,</i>	gr. 1..2
<i>ox'idum,</i>	gr. 2..8
† <i>phos'phas,</i>	gr. 1..3
† <i>phosphora'tum,</i>	gr. 1-66
<i>sul'phas,</i>	gr. 1..[20]
† <i>sul'pho-carbo'las,</i>	gr. 1
<i>valeria'nas,</i>	gr. 1..2
<i>elix'ir,</i>	ʒ 1..3
<i>Zin'giber,</i>	ʒ ½..1
<i>extrac'tum fl.</i>	℥ 10..20
<i>oleoresi'na,</i>	℥ 1
<i>syru'pus,</i>	ʒ 1..4
<i>tinctu'ra,</i>	℥ 5..20

PREPARATIONS.



A'QUÆ (*officinal*).

(The figures show the amount of drug to the pint.)

Aç'idi carbol'ici, <i>glyc't.</i>	3 10
carbon'ici,	
Ammo'niæ,	
Amyg'dalæ ama'ræ, <i>ol.</i>	℥ 8
Ani'si, <i>ol.</i>	℥ 15
Auran'tii flo'rum,	3 6
Cam'phoræ,	3 1
Chlorin'ii,	
Çinnamo'mi, <i>ol.</i>	℥ 15
Creaso'ti,	3 1
Destilla'ta,	
Fœnic'uli, <i>ol.</i>	℥ 15
Men'thæ piperi'tæ, <i>ol.</i>	℥ 15
vir'idis, <i>ol.</i>	℥ 15
Ro'sæ,	3 6

ÇERA'TA (*officinal*).

(The numerator expresses the portion of *drug*, the denominator, of the excipient, in each part of cerate.)

Çera'tum (simple).	
Canthar'idis,	3 4
extrac'ti, (about)	1-5
Çeta'çei,	1 8
Plum'bi subaçeta'tis,	?
Resi'næ,	1 2
compos'itum,	1 3
Sabi'næ,	1 4
Sapo'nis,	1 3
Zin'çi carbona'tis,	1-5

DECOC'TA (*officinal*).

(The figures show the amount of drug to one pint of water.)

Çetra'riæ,	3 1 2
Chimaph'ilæ,	3 1
Çincho'næ fla'væ,	3 1
" ru'bræ,	3 1
Cor'nûs Flor'idæ,	3 1
Dulcama'ræ,	3 1
Hæmotox'yli,	3 1
Hor'dei,	3 2
Quer'cûs al'bæ,	3 1
Sarsaparil'læ comp.	3 1 1 2
Sen'egæ,	3 1
U'væ ur'si,	3 1

EMPLAS'TRA (*officinal*).

(The numerator expresses the portion of *drug*, the denominator of excipient, in each part of plaster.)

Aconi'ti,	1
Ammoni'açi,	all
" cum hydrar'gyro,	A. 12; H. 1 4
Antimo'nii,	1 4
Ar'nicæ,	1 2
Assafoet'idæ, (about)	1 2
Belladon'næ,	1
Fer'ri,	1-10
Gal'bani compos'itum,	1-5
Hydrar'gyri,	1 3
O'pii,	1-15
Pi'çis Burgun'dicæ,	12
Canaden'sis,	12
" cum canthar'ide,	1-12

Plum'bi,	(about) $\frac{1}{2}$
Resi'næ,	1-6
Sapo'nis,	1-9

INFU'SA (*officinal*).

(The figures denote the amount of drug to a pint of water.)

Angustu'ræ,	$\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
Anthem'idis,	$\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
Bu'chu,	$\frac{3}{8}$ 1
Calum'bæ,	$\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
Cap'siçi,	$\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
Caryophil'li,	$\frac{3}{8}$ 2
Cascaril'læ,	$\frac{3}{8}$ 1
Cat'eçhu compos'itum,	$\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
Çincho'næ fla'væ,	$\frac{3}{8}$ 1
" ru'bræ,	$\frac{3}{8}$ 1
Digita'lis,	$\frac{3}{8}$ 1
Eupato'rii,	$\frac{3}{8}$ 1
Gentia'næ compos'itum,	$\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
Hu'muli,	$\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
Junip'eri,	$\frac{3}{8}$ 1
Krame'riæ,	$\frac{3}{8}$ 1
Li'ni compos'itum,	$\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
Parei'ræ,	$\frac{3}{8}$ 1
Pi'çis liq'uidæ,	f. $\frac{3}{8}$ 4
Pru'ni Virginia'næ,	$\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
Quas'siæ,	$\frac{3}{8}$ 2
Rhe'i,	$\frac{3}{8}$ 2
Ro'sæ compos'itum,	$\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
Sal'viæ,	$\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
Sen'næ,	$\frac{3}{8}$ 1
Serpenta'riæ,	$\frac{3}{8}$ 1
Spige'liæ,	$\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
Taba'çi,	$\frac{3}{8}$ 1
Tarax'açi,	$\frac{3}{8}$ 2
Valeria'næ,	$\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
Zingib'eris,	$\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

LINIMEN'TA (*officinal*).

(The numerator shows the amount of drug, the denominator, of menstruum, in each part of liniment.)

Aconi'ti,	1
Ammo'niæ, <i>aq. am.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$
Cal'çis, <i>lq. calc.</i>	1
Canthar'idis,	$\frac{1}{8}$
Chlorofo'rmi,	$\frac{3}{4}$
Plum'bi subaçeta'tis, <i>lq.</i>	$\frac{2}{3}$
Sapo'nis,	?
Terebin'thinæ,	
O $\frac{1}{2}$ to cerate $\frac{3}{8}$ 12	

LIQUO'RES (*officinal*).

(The figures show the number of grains of substance to each fluid-ounce. But a few admit of being so given.)

Ammo'nii açeta'tis,	
Arsen'içi chlor'idi,	4
et hydrarg. iod'idi,	ââ 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ba'rii chlor'idi,	160
Cal'çii chlor'idi,	
Cal'çis,	
Fer'ri chlor'idi,	
çitra'tis,	
nitra'tis,	
subsulpha'tis,	
tersulpha'tis,	
Gutta-per'çhæ,	
Hydrar'gyri nitra'tis,	
Iodin'ii compos'itus,	
Magne'sii çitra'tis,	
Mor'phiæ sulpha'tis,	
Plum'bi subaçeta'tis,	
subaçeta'tis dilu'tus,	
Potas'sæ,	

Potas'sii arseni'tis,	4	Antibil'ious (23 $\frac{3}{4}$)	2..3
çitra'tis,		ex. colocyn. comp. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, podophyl. $\frac{1}{4}$.	
permangana'tis,	4	Antichill (4)	1..2
So'dæ,		chinoidine 1, arsen. acid 1-20, ferri	
chlorina'tæ,		ferrocyan. 2, ol. piperis 1.	
So'dii arsenia'tis,	4	Anticonstipation (1)	1..2
Zin'çi chlor'idi.		podophyl. 1-10, ex. nuc. vom. $\frac{1}{4}$, ex.	
		bell. 1-10, ex. hyoscy. $\frac{1}{4}$, capsicum $\frac{1}{4}$.	

PIL'ULÆ.

(Those in roman are non-official. All are manufactured in sugar-coated form by Parke, Davis & Co. Figures in () show size of pill in *grains*, or the amount of *drug* in *each*; out of parenthesis, number of pills at a dose; when following drug in list of ingredients, the amount in *grains in each mill.*)

Aconi'tiæ, (1-60)	1..2	Antimalarial, (2)	1..2
Aconi'ti ext. ($\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1)		quinia sulph. 1, gelseridin $\frac{1}{4}$, ferri	
Al'oës (4)	1..3	sulph. $\frac{1}{4}$, podophyl. $\frac{1}{8}$, arsen. acid	
et assafæt'idæ (4)	2..5	1-80, oleores. piperis 1-16.	
et fer'ri (3)	1..3	Anthelmin'tic (2)	1..2
aloes 1, ferri sulph. 1, conii ex. $\frac{1}{2}$,		calomel 1, santonine 1.	
zingiberis $\frac{1}{8}$.		Antimo'nii comp. (3)	1..3
et mas'tiches (3)	1..2	et potas'sii tart. ($\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, 1-6)	
et myr'rhæ (4)	3..6	Apoç'yni (2)	1
et nu'çis vom'icæ (2)	1..2	Aper'ient (3)	1..2
aloes 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, nuc. vom. ex. $\frac{1}{2}$.		ex. nuc. vom. $\frac{1}{3}$, ex. hyoscy. $\frac{1}{6}$, ex.	
Al'terative (1 $\frac{1}{4}$)	1..2	colocy. comp. 2.	
blue pill 1, opium $\frac{1}{8}$, ipecac $\frac{1}{8}$.		Aper'ient (3 $\frac{1}{2}$)	1..2
Ammo'nii brom'idi (1)	1..5	rhei 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, aloes 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, ipecac. 5-12,	
pic'rati ($\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1).		nuc. vom. $\frac{1}{2}$.	
valeriana'tis (1)	1..2	mild, (3)	1..2
An'derson's Scots' (2)	2..5	ex. colocy. comp. $\frac{1}{2}$, rhei 2, ol.	
aloes, colocynth, gamboge, soap, ol.		cari, ex. hyoscyami 5-6.	
anisi.		Argen'ti iod'idi ($\frac{1}{4}$)	1..2
Anthem'idis ex. (2)	1..2	nitra'tis ($\frac{1}{4}$)	1..2
		Arsenio'si aç'idi (1-20, 1-32,	
		1-50, 1-60).	
		Assafæt'idæ (4)	1..3
		compos'itæ (2 $\frac{1}{2}$)	1..2
		opii, assafoet., am. carb. aa 4-5.	
		et fer'ri (3)	2..5
		et rhe'i (3)	2..4
		Atro'piæ (1-60)	1..2
		Ballou's (3)	1..2
		ex. colocy. comp. 1, calomel 1,	
		ex. jalapæ 1, ipecac. $\frac{1}{8}$.	
		Belladon'næ ($\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1).	

Bismu'thi et igna'tiæ ($4\frac{1}{4}$)	1.2	Chapman's dinner (3)	1..2
bism. subnit. 4, ex. ignatiæ $\frac{1}{4}$.		aloes 1, rhei 1, mastiches 1.	
et nu'cis vom'icæ ($5\frac{1}{2}$)	1..2	Çhimaph'ilæ ex. (3)	1..2
bism. subnit. 5, ex. nuc. vom. $\frac{1}{2}$.		Çhinoi'dine (1)	2..4
subcarbona'tis		Çhinoi'dine comp. ($3\frac{1}{2}$)	1..2
(3)	2..5	chinoidine 2, sulph. ferri 1,	
subnitra'tis (2, 3)	1..5	piperin. $\frac{1}{2}$.	
Caffein çitra'tis (1)	1	Chol'agogue (3)	1..3
Calomela'tis ($\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 3, 5)	1..3	podophyllin $\frac{1}{4}$, aloes 1, ex. hen-	
et o'pii (3)	1	bane $\frac{1}{2}$, rhei 1, capsici $\frac{1}{4}$.	
calomel 1, opii 1.		Çimiçif'ugin (1)	1..2
et coloçyn. comp. ex.		Çincho-Qui'nine (1, 2, 3)	1..6
($3\frac{1}{2}$)	1..3	Çincho'niæ sulph. ($1\frac{1}{2}$, 3)	1..2
calomel 1, ex. c. comp. $2\frac{1}{2}$.		Çinchonid'iæ sulph. (1, 2, 8).	
et rhe'i ($1\frac{1}{2}$)	1..3	Cochia (3)	1..2
Campho'ræ et hyoscy'ami		ex. coloc. comp., gamboge, aloes,	
(2)	1..2	scammony, sulph. potass.	
camph. 1, ex. hyoscy 1.		Codei'æ (1-16)	1..2
et o'pii (3)	1	Col'chiçi ex. ($\frac{1}{2}$)	1..3
camph. 2, opii 1.		Coloçyn'thidis comp. ex.	
et o'pii et aç'idi tan'naçi		(3)	2..4
($3\frac{1}{4}$)	1..2	blue (3)	1..3
camph. 1, opii $\frac{1}{4}$, tannin 2.		coloc. comp. $2\frac{1}{2}$, blue pill $\frac{1}{2}$.	
compos'itæ (3)	1	blue and ipecac (4 1-6)	1..3
camph. 1, opii 1, kino 1, ex. cap-		coloc. comp. 2, blue pill 2, ipecac 1-6.	
sici 1-16.		hyoscy'ami (3)	1..3
Can'nabis Ind. ex. ($\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1)		ipecacuan'hæ (3)	1..3
Cap'siçi (1)	1	podophyllin (3)	1..3
extrac'ti ($\frac{1}{2}$)	1	Coni'i ex. ($\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1).	
Cathar'ticæ compos. (3)	2..4	ipecacuan'hæ (1)	1..2
modified ($3\frac{1}{2}$)	1..3	Cook's Pill (3)	2..4
ex. colocy. comp. 1, gamboge 1-6,		aloes 1, soap $\frac{1}{2}$, rhei 1, calomel $\frac{1}{2}$.	
ex. jalapæ $\frac{3}{4}$, rhei $\frac{1}{2}$, calomel		Copai'bæ (3)	2..6
$\frac{3}{4}$, zingiber $\frac{1}{4}$.		Copai'bæ comp. (3)	3..4
improved (3)	2..3	pil copai bæ $1\frac{1}{2}$, citrate iron, guaiac $\frac{3}{8}$,	
ex. colocy. comp., leptandrin, ex.		ol-resin. cubebs $\frac{5}{8}$.	
jalapæ, ex. hyoscyami, podo-		ex. cube'bæ (3)	2..4
phylli, ol. menth. pip.		pil copai bæ 2, ol. resin. cubebæ 1.	
vegetable,	1..3	cube'bæ et cit. fer'ri (3)	2..4
ex. colocy. comp. $\frac{1}{8}$, aloes $1\frac{1}{4}$,		Cor'nin (2)	1..2
podophyllin $\frac{1}{4}$, cardamomi $\frac{1}{8}$,		Cor'nûs Flor'idæ ex. (2)	1..2
resinæ scam. $\frac{1}{8}$, saponis $\frac{1}{8}$.		Cube'bæ ex. (2)	1..2
Caulophyllin ($\frac{1}{8}$)	1..2		

et alu'minis (3)	1..4	Female, amenorrhœ'a (4)	1..2
et krame'riæ et fer'ri (3)	1..4	ex. cimicif., ex. gossypii, ferri sulph., aloes.	
ex. cubebs 1½. ex. rhatany ½, iron snlph. 1.		leucorrhœ'a (3)	1..3
Qypripe'dii ex. (2)	1..2	hamamelin 2, hydrastin ½, senecin ½.	
Digita'lin (1-60)	1..2	Fer'ri et al'oës (3)	1..3
Digita'lis ex. (½)	1..2	aloes 2, ferri sulph. 1.	
Dinner Pill (Lady Webster's) (3)	1..2	citra'tis (2)	1..5
aloes, mastiches, ipecac, rose leaves		" et quin'ia (1, 2)	1..5
Diuret'ic (3)	1..3	" et strych'niæ (2)	1..3
soap 1½, sod. carb. 1½, oil juniper one drop.		strychniæ cit. 1-50, ferri cit. 2.	
Dupuytren (3¼)	1	compos'itæ (3)	2..6
guaiaci 3, corros. sublimate 1-10, opii ½.		myrrhæ, sodii carb., ferri sulph.	
Dys'entery Pill (2½)	1..2	carbona'tis (3)	1..4
blue pill 1, ipecac 1, gelsemin 1-6.		" et mangane'sii (3)	1..4
Dyspep'sia (2)	1..2	ferroçyan'idi (3)	1..2
ex. ignatiæ amar., ex. rhei, ex. cinchonæ flav., capsici.		hydroçyan'idi (½)	1..2
Elate'rii (Clutterbuck's) (⅛)	1..2	iod'idi (1)	1..2
Emmen'agogue (Mutter's) (3½)	1..3	lacta'tis (1)	1..6
sulph. ferri ex. 1½, aloes ½, gum turpentine 1½.		phospha'tis (2)	1..4
improved (4½)	1..3	protiod'idi et quin'ia (2)	1
ergotine 1, ex. hellebori nig. 1, aloes 1, ferri sulph. 1, ol. sabinæ ½.		pyrophospha'tis (1)	1..6
Eucalyp'ti ex. (2)	1..3	quas'siæ et nucis vom. (3)	1..2
Eucalyp'ti comp. (2)	1..3	ferri redact. 1½, ex. quassia 1, saponis ½, ex. nucis vom. ¼.	
ex. eucalypti 1, sanguinarin ½, ex. apocyni ½.		redac'ti (1, 2)	1..3
Fel'lis bovi'ni (3)	1..3	" et strych'niæ (2)	1..2
oxgall 2, zingiberis 1.		strychniæ 1-60, ferri redact. 2.	
compos'itæ (2⅓)	1..3	sulpha'tis exsic. (2, 4)	1..2
oxgall, aloes, ex. stramonii, hydrastin.		valeriana'tis (1)	1..2
et pepsi'næ (4⅛)	1..2	Gal'banî comp. (3½)	1..2
oxgall, aloes, pepsin, ex. nucis vom., ferri sulph.		galbani 1½, myrrhæ 1½, assafet. ½.	
		Gambo'giæ comp. (3)	2..5
		gambog., zingiberis, aloes, saponis.	
		Gel'semin (⅛, ¼).	1..2
		Gentia'næ comp. (3)	2..4
		ex. gentianæ ⅔, rhei 1½, aloes ⅔, ol. cari 1-5.	

Gentia'næ ex. (2)	2..5	Jal'apin (1)	1..2
Gera'nin (1)	1..3	Kermes' mineral (Oxysulph.	
Gonorrhœ'a (3)	1..3	ant'y.) ($\frac{1}{4}$)	1..3
cubebæ $\frac{1}{4}$, ferri sulph. $\frac{1}{4}$, copa-		Krame'riæ ex. (2)	1..3
ibæ $\frac{1}{4}$, Venice turpentine $\frac{1}{4}$.		Lactu'çæ ex. (2).	1..3
Helleb'ori ex. (1)	1..2	Leptan'drin ($\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1)	1..2
Hepat'icæ ($3\frac{1}{3}$)	1..2	composi'tæ ($1\frac{3}{8}$)	1..2
blue pill 2, ex. coloc. co. $\frac{2}{3}$, ex.		leptandrin 1, irisin $\frac{1}{4}$,	
hyoscyami $\frac{2}{3}$.		podophyllin $\frac{1}{8}$.	
Hel'onin ($\frac{1}{8}$)	1..2	Lupuli'næ (3)	2..4
Hooper's (female) ($2\frac{1}{2}$)	1..3	Magne'siæ (2)	2..5
aloes, myrrbæ, sulph. ferri, sapon.,		et rhe'i (2)	2..4
ex. cimicif., canellæ, zingiberis.		Mor'phiæ açeta'tis ($\frac{1}{8}$)	1..2
Hydrar'gyri (3)	1..4	sulph. ($\frac{1}{4}$, 1-6, $\frac{1}{8}$, 1-16, 1-32)	
Hydrar'gyri chlo. cor. (1-30,		composi'tæ ($\frac{3}{4}$)	1
1-20, 1-16, 1-12, $\frac{1}{8}$).		sulph. morph. $\frac{1}{4}$, calomel $\frac{1}{4}$,	
iod'idi ru'bri ($\frac{1}{8}$, 1-16)	1..2	tart. potass. et ant. $\frac{1}{4}$.	
" vir'idis ($\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$)	1..2	valeriana'tis ($\frac{1}{8}$)	1..2
" " et o'pii		Neuralgic (Dr. Gross')	
($1\frac{1}{3}$)	1..2	($2\frac{1}{2}$)	1..2
hg. iodidi 1, opii $\frac{1}{8}$.		sulph. quiniæ 2, ex. aconiti $\frac{1}{2}$,	
Hydras'tin (1)	1..2	sulph. morph. 1-20, strych.	
alkaloid (1)	1..2	1-30, arsen. acidi 1-20.	
Hyoscy'ami ex. ($\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1).		(Dr. Gross', without mor-	
Ignat'itiæ ama'ræ ex. ($\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1)		phia) ($2\frac{1}{4}$)	1..2
Iodin'ii ($\frac{1}{8}$)	1..2	idiopath'ic ($3\frac{1}{2}$),	
Iodofo'rmi (1)	1..2	ex. hyoscyami $\frac{2}{3}$, ex. conii $\frac{2}{3}$,	
et fer'ri (2)	1..2	ex. ignatiæ $\frac{1}{2}$, ex. opii $\frac{1}{2}$, ex.	
iron by hydrogen 1, iodoformi 1.		aconiti $\frac{1}{3}$, ex. cannabis ind.	
Ipecacuan'hæ ex. ($\frac{1}{4}$)	1..4	1-4, ex. stramonii 1-5, ex. bel-	
et scil'læ (3)	1..4	ladon. 1-6.	
et o'pii (1)	1..4	Nu'cis vom'icæ ex. ($\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$)	
opii $\frac{1}{4}$, ipecac. $\frac{1}{4}$, sulph. potass. $\frac{1}{2}$.		O'pii (1)	1
I'risin ($\frac{1}{2}$, 1).		et plum'bi açet. (2)	1
composi'tæ ($\frac{1}{2}$)	1..3	opii 1, acet. lead 1.	
irisin $\frac{1}{4}$, podophyllin 1-10,		Pepsi'næ et bismu'thi	
sulph. strychniæ 1-40.		($2\frac{1}{2}$)	1..2
Jala'pæ comp. ($3\frac{1}{4}$)	1..3	pepsin. $1\frac{1}{2}$, bismuth. subcarb. $\frac{3}{4}$,	
jalapæ $\frac{3}{4}$, saponis $\frac{3}{4}$, rhei $\frac{3}{4}$,		lactic acid 1-4.	
pil. calomel comp. $1\frac{1}{8}$, oil cari		et fer'ri iod'idi (3)	1..2
one drop.		pepsin. $1\frac{1}{2}$, iodide iron $\frac{3}{4}$,	
Jala'pæ ex. (1)	1..3	iron by hydrogen $1\frac{1}{2}$.	

et fer'ri redac'ti ($2\frac{1}{4}$)	1..2	et fer'ri et strych'niæ (3)	1..3
pepsin. $1\frac{1}{2}$, iron by hydrogen $\frac{3}{4}$.		sulph. quiniæ 1, carb. ferri 2,	
Phos'phori (1-50, 1-100)		sulph. strych. 1-60.	
compos'itæ ($\frac{1}{4}$)	1..2	et fer'ri carb. (2)	1..3
phosphori 1-100, ex. nucis vom. 1-4.		valeriana'tis ($\frac{1}{2}$)	1..2
nucis vom'icæ et fer'ri, 1..2		et fer'ri valerian. (2)	1..2
phosphori 1-100, ex. nuc. vom. 1-4,		<i>Rhe'i</i> (3)	1..5
phosphate iron $\frac{1}{2}$.		rhei 2.1-4, saponis 3-4.	
zin'çi et strych'niæ (1)	1..2	ex. (1)	2..10
phosphori 1-70, valer. zinci $\frac{3}{4}$,		et blue ($3\frac{1}{4}$)	2..5
strych. 1-30.		blue pill 1.3-4, rhei 1,	
Phytolac'çin ($\frac{1}{2}$)	1..2	sodii carb. 1-2.	
Podophyl'li ex. (1)	1..2	<i>comp.</i> ($3\frac{1}{2}$)	2..4
Podophyl'lin (1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$).		rhei 1, aloes 1.1-2, myrrhæ 1,	
et blue ($2\frac{1}{4}$)	2..4	ol. menth. pip.	
podophyllin 1-4, blue pill 2.		et fer'ri (3)	1..3
comp. ($\frac{3}{4}$)	1..2	Rheuma'tic (3)	1..3
podophyllin 1-2, ex. hyoscy-		ex. coloc. comp. 1.1-2, ex. hy-	
ami 1-8, ex. nucis vom. 1-16.		oscyami 1-3. ex. colch. acet-	
comp. (eclec'tic) ($\frac{1}{2}$)	1..2	1, calomel 1-3.	
podophyllin 1-8, leptandrin		San'tonine ($\frac{1}{2}$, 1)	1..3
1-16, juglandin 1-16, mac-		Sanguina'riæ ex. ($\frac{1}{2}$)	1..2
rotin 1-32, ol. capsici 1-32.		Sanguina'rin ($\frac{1}{2}$, 1)	
Pop'py ex. (2)	1..2	Sabi'næ ex. (1)	1..2
Potas'sii brom'idi (1, 5)	1..6	Sapo'nis et o'pii (3)	2..3
iod'idi (2, 5)	1..3	Sarsaparil'læ ex. (3)	1..4
permangana'tis ($\frac{1}{8}$)	1..2	<i>Scill'la comp.</i> (3)	1..3
tartra'tis et fer'ri (2)	1..5	scillæ 3-8, saponis 1.1-8, am-	
Quas'siæ ex. (1)	1..5	moniaci 3-4, zingiberis 3-4.	
Quin'ia sulph. ($\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 3)		So'dii bicarbona'tis (4)	1..4
et al'oës (1)	1..4	Stillin'gin (1)	1..4
sulph. quiniæ 3-4, aloes 1-4.		Strych'niæ sulph. (1-16, 1-20,	
et blue pill ($3\frac{1}{4}$)	1..2	1-32, 1-48, 1-60)	1
sulph. quiniæ 1, blue pill 2,		Stramo'nii ex. ($\frac{1}{2}$, 1)	1
ol-res. piperis 1-4.		Tarax'açi ex. (3)	1..5
comp. (2)	1..2	Tan'niçi aç'idis (1)	1..10
sulph. quiniæ 1, iron by hydro-		aloes 2, podophyllin 1-4,	
gen 1, arsenious acid 1-32.		blue pill 1.	
et ex. belladon'næ ($1\frac{1}{2}$)	1..2	Tonic hæmætic ($2\frac{3}{4}$)	1..2
quiniæ sulph. 1, ex. belladon. 1-2.		sulph. quiniæ, ipecac., iron	
et fer'ri (2)	1..5	by hydrogen, sulph. strych.,	
sulph. quiniæ 1, iron by		arsenious acid.	
hydrogen 1.			

Tril'lin ($\frac{1}{8}$)	1..3
Trip'lex (3)	2..4
U'væ ur'si ex. (2)	1..2
Valeria'næ ex. (2)	1..3
Vera'triæ (1-12, 1-32, 1-60).	
Vera'tri vir. ex. ($\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$)	1..2
Zin'çi valeriana'tis (1)	1..3

SUPPOSITO'RIA.

(Officinal.)

(The figures express the amount of drug in *grains*, in each suppository.)

Aç'idi carbol'îçi,	1
“ tan'niçi,	5
Aloës,	5
Assafœt'idæ, (about)	3
Belladon'næ,	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mor'phiæ,	$\frac{1}{2}$
O'pii,	1
Plum'bi,	3
et o'pii, 3 of P. $\frac{1}{2}$ of O.	

TROCHIS'ÇI (officinal).

(The figures show the amount of drug in each troche.)

Aç'idi tan'niçi,	gr. 1
Cre'tæ,	gr. 4
Cube'bæ, <i>oleores.</i>	π $\frac{1}{2}$
Fer'ri subcarbona'tis,	gr. 5
Glyçyrrhi'zæ et o'pii,	
	O. gr. 1-40
Ipecacuan'hæ,	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$
Magne'siæ,	gr. 3
Men'thæ piperi'tæ, <i>ol.</i>	π 1
Mor'phiæ et ipecac.	
	M. 1-12 gr., I. $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
Potas'sii chlora'tis,	gr. 5

Santoni'ni,	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
So'dii bicarbona'tis,	gr. 3
Zingib'eris,	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$

UNGUEN'TA (officinal).

(The numerator expresses the proportion of *drug*, the denominator, of excipient, in each part of ointment.)

Unguen'tum (simple),	
Aç'idi carbol'îçi,	1-7
“ tan'niçi,	$\frac{1}{8}$
Antimo'nii,	$\frac{1}{4}$
A'quæ ro'sæ,	?
Belladon'næ,	1-7
Benzo'ini,	1-42
Canthar'idis,	$\frac{1}{6}$
Creaso'ti,	<i>f.</i> 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 1
Gal'læ,	1-7
Hydrar'gyri,	1
ammonia'ti,	1-12
iod'idi ru'bri,	1-30
nitra'tis,	1-13
ox'idi fla'vi,	1-7
“ ru'bri,	1-7
Iodin'ii,	1-20
compos'itum,	1-11
Meze'rei,	<i>f.</i> 3 4 to 3 16
Pi'çis liq'uidæ,	1
Plum'bi carbona'tis,	1-7
iod'idi,	1-7
Potas'sii iod'idi,	1-7
Stramo'nii,	1-7
Sul'phuris,	$\frac{1}{2}$
iod'idi,	1-16
Taba'çi,	1-16
Vera'triæ,	1-24
Zin'çi ox'idi,	1-5

Rules for Pronunciation.

I. *Every Latin Medical term has as many syllables as it has vowels or diphthongs, e. g.: se-ca'-le, co-ni'-um, o'-pi-um, æ-the'-ris.*

II. *Vowels are long (1) if at the end of a word; (2) before another vowel, diphthong, single consonant, or a mute (p, b, f, v; c, g, k, q, j; t, d,) followed by l, r, or h in an accented penult; (3) in any accented syllable when followed by another vowel or diphthong.*

III. *Vowels are short (1) in an accented penult, when before a double consonant (x, etc.), or any two single consonants, except a mute followed by l, r, or h; (2) in any other accented syllable when followed by a consonant, except a, e, o, before a single consonant (or a mute before l, r, or h) followed by e, or i, before another vowel.*

Rules for Genitive-case Endings in Prescription Writing.

I.

Words ending in **a** form Genitive in **æ**: as, *morphia*, *morphiæ*. Exception: *folia, foliorum*.

II.

In **as**, by changing to **atis**: as, *sulphas*, *sulphatis*.

III.

In **e**, **en**, **er**, **or**, **ur**, by adding **s** or **is**: as, *æther*, *ætheris*; *sulphur*, *sulphuris*; *mite*, *mitis*; *aloë*, *aloës*.

IV.

In **is**, by changing to **idis**: as, *cantharis*, *cantharidis*. Ex.: *cannabis*, *digitalis*, *sinapis*, *sulphis*, and a few others, have no change in form.

V.

In **o**, by changing to **onis**: as, *carbo*, *carbonis*. Ex.: *kino*, *matico*, *condurango* have no change.

VI.

In **on**, by changing to **i**: as, *hæmatoxylon*, *hæmatoxyli*. Ex.: *erigeron*, *erigerontis*.

VII.

In **um, us**, by changing to **i**: as, acidum, acid*i*. Ex.: *cornus, fructus, spiritus, quercus*: these remain unchanged.

VIII.

In **x**, by changing to **cis**: as, calx, calcis.

The following remain unchanged: *apiol, azedarach, buch^u, catechu, sassafras, sumbul*.

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### Number of Drops in 20 Minims of the Chief Fluid Medicaments.

ACIDS: acetic, 40; hydrocyanic dilute, 15; muriatic, 18; nitric, 28; do, dilute, 17; sulphuric, 30; do, dilute, 17.

ÆTHER, 50.

FOWLER'S SOLUTION, 19.

OILS: essential of vegetables, 40.

TINCTURES: of all vegetables, 40; of iron, 41.

VINEGARS, 26.

WATER: distilled, 15; strong of ammonia, 18; dilute of same, 15.

WINES: antimony, 24; colchicum, 25; opium, 26.

The number of drops will be found to vary with the vessel, according to the size of its neck and flange, from which the fluid may be poured.

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INCOMPATIBLES.

(See also Antidotes.)

ABSINTHIUM: ferric and zincic sulphates; plumbic acetates; argentic nitrate.

ACACIA: alcohol; æther; lq. plumb. subacet.; tr. ferri mur. *Emulsio*: acids; oxymel; scillæ syr.; potassic tartrate and bitartrate; hydrargic bichloride; spr. æth. nitrosi; all spirits; all tinctures.

ACIDUM ACETICUM: alkalies; earths; alkaline and earthy carbonates. *Citricum*: sulphuric and nitric acids; plumbic acetates; hydrargic acetate and nitrate; alkalies

and alkaline sulphurets. *Hydrocyanicum*: metallic oxides; chlorine. *Muriaticum*: alkalies; earths and their carbonates; metallic oxides and salts; potassic tartrates and sulphuret. *Nitricum*: alkalies; metallic oxides; oils; tinctures; spr. lavandulæ. *Nitro-muriaticum*: potassic and plumbic acetates; earths; alkalies; oxides; sulphurets. *Tartaricum*: alkalies and their carbonates; all potassic salts.

ALOËS infus. comp.: acids; acidulous salts; metallic salts.

ALUMEN: carbonates of potash and soda; ammonia; magnesia; lime; galls; plumbic acetate.

AMMONIÆ aqua: all metallic salts; all acids; alum.

AMMONII carbonas: acids; potassa and liquor potassæ; alum; calcic chloride; magnesia; carbonates; potassic bitartrate and bisulphate; salts of iron, except the potassio-tartrate; hydrargic bichloride; plumbic salts; zincic sulphate; sulphur. *Chloridum*: sulphuric and nitric acids; potassa and liquor potassæ; plumbic acetate; lime; potassic and sodic carbonates. *Spiritus aromatic.*: aq. calcis; acids; acidulous and metallic salts.

AMYGDALÆ mistura: acids and all acidulous salts; spirits; tinctures; spr. æth. nitrosi; undistilled water.

AMYLI mucilago: iodine and all its preparations.

ANGUSTURA: antimony; plumb. acetate; bichloride of mercury; infusion of galls or cinchona; nitrate of silver; sulphates of copper and iron; tartarized antimony. *Infusum*: infus. galls and catechu; ferric and zincic sulphates; tartar emetic; argentic nitrate; plumbic acetates; hydrargic bichloride.

ANTHEMIDIS infusum: isinglass; infus. cinchonæ; ferric sulphate; argentic nitrate; hydrargic bichloride; plumbic acetates.

ANTIMONII ET POTASSII TART.: acids; earthy and alkaline carbonates; hydro-sulphurets; plumbic salts; aqua calcis; calcic chloride; bitter and astringent decoctions.

ARGENTI NITRAS: sulphuric, muriatic and arsenic acids and salts; alkalies (ex. ammon.); astringents; solutions of the salts of copper and mercury; lime; chlorides; sulphurets.

ARMORACIÆ *infusum*: infus. gallæ and cinchonæ; alkaline carbonates; argentic nitrate; hydrargic bichloride.

ARSENICI ET HG. IODID.: morphia salts.

AURANTII *comp. infusum*: aqua calcis; infus. cinchonæ; ferric sulphate; plumbic acetate.

BALSAMA (Benzoic., Peruv., Tolu., Copaibæ, etc.): acids; alkalies.

BARII *lq. chlo.*: alum; argentic nitrate; potassic nitrate; sodic sulphate.

CALCI *lq. chloridi*: sulphuric and nitric acids; potassa, soda and their carbonates; potassic and sodic sulphate; potassic nitrate; borax.

CALCIS LIQUOR: acids; alkaline carbonates; tartrates; citrates; tartar emetic; infusions of orange peel, columba, cinchona, rhubarb, and senna.

CALUMBA: plumbic acetates; infus. gallæ. *Infusum*: infus. gallæ and cinchonæ; antimonie potassio-tartrate; hydrargic bichloride; plumbic acetate; argentic nitrate.

CAMPHORÆ *spiritus*: water.

CAPSICUM: argentic nitrate; alkaline carbonates; plumbic acetates; hydrargic bichloride; cupric, ferric and zincic sulphates.

CARYOPHYLLI RUBRI *syr.*: alkalies.

CASCARILLÆ *infusum*: infus. gallæ and cinchonæ; plumbic acetates; argentic nitrate; ferric sulphate; aqua calcis.

CATECHU *infusum comp.*: mineral acids; antimonie potassio-tartrate; isinglass; infus. cinchonæ; ferric and zincic sulphate; hydrargic bichloride.

CHLORAL: alkalies.

CINCHONÆ *infusum*: infus. of vegetable bitters and astringents; alkaline carbonates; aqua calcis; plumbic acetates; ferric and zincic sulphate; argentic nitrate;

hydrargic bichloride; tartar emetic. *Tinctura ammoniata*: acids; earthy, metallic and acidulous salts.

CUPRUM *ammoniatum*: acids; alkalies; aqua calcis. *Sulphas*: alkalies; earths and their carbonates; plumbic and ferric acetate; borax; plumbic salts; astringent decoctions and tinctures; sulphuric acid if *acetas*.

CYDONIÆ *infus.*: acids.

DIGITALIS *infusum*: ferric sulphate; plumbic acetate; infus. cinchonæ.

EMETINA: all vegetable astringents.

FERRI *et potassii tart.*: infus. of astringents; potassic salts; sulphur. *Subcarbonas*: acids and their salts. *Sulphas*: alkalies and their carbonates; argentic nitrate; borax; soaps; tannin; plumbic acetate; calcic and baric chlorides; earths; vegetable alkaloids. *Mistura comp.*: acids and vegetable astringents. *Tinctura chloridi*: alkalies; aq. calcis; magnesia; alkaline carbonates; astringents; mucilage.

GALLÆ: alkalies and their carbonates; vegetable alkaloids; argentic nitrate; cupric sulphate; chlorides of mercury; lime-water; plumbic acetates; ferric iodide and sulphas; ant. et pot. tartras; hydrargic nitrate; infus. cinchonæ; solution of isinglass or opium.

GENTIANÆ *infus. comp.*: plumbic acetates.

GRANATUM: plumbic acetates; argentic nitrate; ferric iodide and sulphate.

GUAIAACUM: mineral acids and their salts; spir. æth. nitrosi; solution of chlorine.

HÆMATOXYLON: mineral acids; acetic acid; alum; cupric and ferric sulphate; plumbic acetate; tartar emetic; opium; infus. cinchonæ.

HYDRARGYRI *acetas*: alkalies. *Chloridum cor.*: albumen; gluten; alkalies and their carbonates; hydrosulphates; aq. calcis; plumbic acetates; antimony; sulphates iodides and bromides of potassium and sodium; sulphurets; argentic nitrate; soaps; infusions of bitters and astringents; cupric and ferric salts; sarsaparilla. *Chloridum mite*: mineral acids; and same as above save the

bicarbonates of alkalies. *Iodidum*: mineral acids; sodic chloride; potassic iodide. unless Hg. biniod. *Oxidum*: mineral and acetic acids. *Cum cretâ*: acids and their salts.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDUM: vegetable tinctures; alkaline citrates and tartrates; ferric salts; hydrocyanic acid; sulphates; chlorides; nitrates.

ICHTHYOCOLLA: alcohol; infus. astringents; potassic carbonates.

IPECAC.: vegetable astringents and acids; plumbic acetate.

KINO: mineral acids and salts; alkalies and their carbonates; plumbic acetates; ferric sulphate; argentic nitrate; tartar emetic; hydrargic bichloride.

KRAMERIA: see Kino.

LINI infus. comp.: alcohol; plumbic acetates.

MAGNESIA: acids; metallic salts; ammonic chloride. *Sulphas*: plumbic acetates; argentic nitrate; aqua calcis; fixed alkalies and their carbonates; baric chloride.

MOSCHI mistura comp.: infus. cinchonæ; mineral acids; ferric sulphate.

OPIUM: aqua calcis; alkaline carbonates; hydrargic bichloride; argentic nitrate; plumbic acetates; catechu; kino; cinchonic infus.; cupric, ferric and zincic sulphates. *Tinctura*: lq. ammoniæ; potassa, soda and their carbonates; metallic salts; astringent vegetable infusions or decoctions.

PLUMBI acetas: mineral acids; alum; alkalies; borax; earths; soaps; antimony; hard water; ferric tartras; aq. calcis; sulphuretted hydrogen. *Diacetatis liquor*: mucilaginous compounds; undistilled water.

POTASSÆ LIQUOR: acids; metallic salts; hydrargic chlorides; ammonic acetate, carbonate and muriate.

POTASSII acetas: mineral acids; calcic carbonate; argentic nitrate; hydrargic bichloride; decoct. tamarinds; magnesian and sodic sulphates; potassic tartrate; ammonic chloride. *Arsenitis liquor*: mineral acids; acidulous salts; hydrosulphates and sulphurets; aq. calcis; alum;

calcic, ferric, cupric and argentic salts; decoc. and tinctura cinchonæ; gallic acid. *Carbonas*: mineral acids; borax; ammonic acetate and chloride; alum; magnesian sulphate; calcic chloride and carbonate; aqua calcis; all metallic salts. *Iodidum*: acids; metallic salts that are not iodides. *Nitras*: alum; all metallic sulphates; sodic and magnesian sulphates; sulphuric acid. *Sulphas*: nitric, muriatic and tartaric acids; hydrargic and plumbic salts; argentic nitrate; calcic chloride. *Sulphuretum*: acids; metallic, acidulous and earthy salts. *Tartras*: acids; infus. tamarinds and acid fruits; calcic chloride; lime; magnesia; magnesian, sodic and potassic sulphates; argentic nitrate; plumbic acetate; ammonic muriate. *Bitartras*: mineral acids; alkalies and alkaline earths.

QUASSIA: argentic nitrate; plumbic acetate. *Infusum*: ditto.

QUININÆ *sulphas*: alkalies and their carbonates; lime; lime-water; salts of baryta and lead; argentic nitrate.

RHEI *infusum*: isinglass; mineral acids; argentic nitrate; plumbic acetates; ferric sulphate; tartar emetic; magnesia; hydrargic bichloride; infus. cinchonæ.

ROSÆ *infusum*: earths; alkalies; ferric and zincic sulphate.

SALIX: aq. calcis; ferric sulphate; alkaline carbonates; isinglass.

SAPO: acids; earths; alum; metallic salts; astringents; hard water.

SARSAPARILLÆ *infus. et decoct.*: aqua calcis; plumbic acetates.

SCILLA: alkaline carbonates; aqua calcis; argentic nitrate; plumbic acetates; gelatine.

SENNÆ *infusum*: all potassic salts.

SERPENTARIÆ *infusum*: mineral acids; aqua calcis; alkaline carbonates; argentic nitrate; plumbic acetates; hydrargic bichloride; infus. cinchonæ; tartar emetic.

SODII *acetat*: mineral acids; calcic carbonate. *Carbonas*: same, with earthy and metallic salts; ammonic chloride. *Phosphas*: alum; calcic carbonate; all salts

with an earthy base. *Sulphas*: baric and calcic chlorides; potassic carbonate; salts of lead and silver. *Potassio-tartras*: mineral acids; acidulous salts, save potassic bitartrate; plumbic salts; calcic chloride.

TAMARINDUS: potassic and sodic carbonates and acetates; infus. sennæ; resinous cathartics.

TARAXACUM: argentic nitrate; ferric sulphate; plumbic acetates; hydrargic bichloride; galls.

TRAGACANTHA: cupric and ferric sulphate; plumbic acetate.

ULMI infusum and decoct.: alcohol; tinctures, if to any great amount.

UVA URSI: ferric and plumbic salts; argentic nitrate; tartar emetic; infus. cinchonæ; opium; ipecacuanha; alkalies.

VALERIANA: ferric salts; argentic nitrate; infus. cinchonæ.

VIOLÆ syrupus: acidulated and alkalized fluids destroy its blue color.

ZINCI sulphas: alkalies; astringent infusions; earths; hydrosulphates; aq. calcis; milk; ammonic carbonate.



Poisons and their Antidotes.

General treatment: I. Emetics, or stomach pump. II. Cathartics, when the poison is supposed to be in the intestinal tract. III. Artificial respiration. IV. Stimulants, diluents, and frictions to the surface of the body. V. When the nature of the poison is unknown, the following will be a harmless, yet to most poisons efficacious, antidote: *R.* Magnesiae, carbonis ligni, ferri oxidi hydrati, *ana* equal quantities; aquæ *q. s.* Administer *ad libitum*.

ACIDUM hydrocyanicum: inhalations of ammonia and chlorine; cold *douche*; ferric sulphate; sodic bicarbonate. *Muriatic.*, *Nitric.*, and *Sulphuricum*: albumen; carbonates of magnesium, calcium, potassium, sodium;

chalk, soap or whiting in milk; *no water* in sulphuric cases; oil. *Oxalicum*: chalk; lime-water; magnesia; avoid all alkaline carbonates. *Aceticum*: magnesia or its carbonates. *Carbolicum*: solution of saccharate of lime; olive or almond oil.

ACONITUM: (see Belladonna); digitalis; stimulants.

ALKALIES: vegetable acids; fixed oils.

ALUMEN: carbonates of ammonium, potassium, etc.

ANTIMONIUM: astringent infusions; carbonates of magnesium and sodium; milk.

ARGENTUM: albumen; milk; sodic chloride *if nitras*.

ARSENICUM: albumen; ferri oxidum hydratum; magnesia; mixture of oil and lime-water.

AURUM: ferric sulphate; mucilage.

BARIUM: sulphates of calcium; magnesium, potassium and sodium; fixed oils.

BELLADONNA and its allies, HYOSCYAMUS and STRAMONIUM: ammonia; astringent infusions; coffee; cold to head; electricity; flagellation; opium; pepper; stimulants.

BISMUTHUM: albumen; milk; sugar; mucilage.

CALCI *chloridum*: albumen; mucilaginous drinks; oils; milk; flour and water; *no acids*.

CAMPHORA: stimulants; wine; opium.

CANTHARIS: camphor; copious draughts of milk; mucilaginous or oleaginous fluids; broths; enemata of demulcents; opium.

CHLORAL: *hot bath* or *pack*; frictions; stimulants; artificial respiration; coffee.

CHLOROFORMUM, ÆTHER and AMYLENE: plenty of air; cold affusions; coffee; flagellation; electricity; artificial respiration (see asphyxia below); tongue should be held well forwards by forceps. Schüller has recommended nitrite of amyl as antidote to chloroform. Nélaton's method of *inverting* the patient, having tongue drawn forwards, and then compressing and relaxing the chest. Keep patient in this position till breath and pulse are good.

CREASOTUM: albumen; gluten; milk; oil; flour.

CUPRUM; albumen; gluten; milk; sugar; ferrocyanide of potassium; *no vinegar*.

FERRUM: carbonates of ammonium and sodium; magnesia; mucilaginous drinks.

GAMBOGIA: potassic or sodic carbonate, or magnesia, in milk; mucilaginous drinks; opium.

GASES: *carbonic acid*, galvanism; inhalation of oxygen; artificial respiration. *Sulphuretted hydrogen*: chlorine gas well diluted with common air.

GLASS, coarse or in powder: much bread, in crumbs, to envelope it, following with emetics.

HYDRARGYRUM: albumen; yolk of egg; vegetable astringents; gluten; flour; milk; after-treatment, potassic iodide; the hydrated protosulphuret of iron, if given in 20 minutes, is reported to be a proper chemical antidote.

IODINIUM: starch or flour given in water.

MEZEREUM: albuminous and mucilaginous drinks; milk; oils and fats; albuminous enemata; cool poultices to abdomen, etc.; opium.

OLEUM AMYGDALÆ AMARÆ: see acidum hydrocyan.

OPIUM: veg. astringents; belladonna; coffee; cold *douche*; flagellation; hyoscyamus; artificial respiration; stramonium; faradic current to phrenic nerves; epispastics; stimulants; comp. tr. iodinii.

PHOSPHORUS: cupric sulphate; magnesia; carbo animalis; mucilaginous drinks; liq. calcis. *Avoid all oleaginous mixtures*.

PLUMBUM: albumen; alum; milk; soluble alkaline and earthy sulphates; potassic iodide as after-eliminative.

POTASSII *bromidum*: nervous stimulants; brandy; opium. *Nitras*: emetics; milk and mucilaginous drinks; opium; aromatics; emollient enemata.

QUINIA: emetics and cathartics; opium; coffee; brandy or wine; diffusible stimulants; diuretics and sudorifics as after-eliminatives.

STANNUM: albumen; ammoniac and sodic carbonates; milk.

STRYCHNIA: chloroform; lobelia; opium; tobacco; tannin in excess; gallic acid; chloral hydrate; potassic bromide; *hot bath*; *forced* insufflation of air; olive oil or *lard*.

VERATRUM VIRIDE: stimulants; digitalis; opium.

VEGETABLE: generally albuminous or mucilaginous drinks; oils, etc.; stimulants; opium; soothing clysters; ice; cool poultices to abdomen, etc.

ZINCUM: albumen; mucilaginous drinks; milk; potassic and sodic carbonates; tannin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEEES and INSECTS: aq. ammoniac; solution of sodic bicarbonate or chloride, or carbolic acid, applied to the wound; lq. am. acetatis internally.

MUSHROOMS: after general treatment, stimulants, unless inflammatory symptoms present themselves. Tannic acid has been recommended.

POISON IVY: application of diluted carbolic acid.

REPTILES: cleanse thoroughly; ligature limb above wound; cauterize with strong carbolic or the mineral acids; administer internally ammonia, spir. frumenti, diaphoretics, sodic bisulphite, agave Americana. Hammond recommends the following: *R.* Potassii iodidi gr. iv; Hg. chlo. cor., gr. ij; brominii, ʒ v; aquæ ʒ j: 10 drops in ʒ ¼ of brandy; to be repeated if necessary.

SHELL FISH, etc.: capsicum; chloroform; potassic chlorate freely; lq. am. acetatis; opium.

WOUNDS: *dissecting*, cleanse thoroughly by letting a stream of water run upon it; this done, cauterize with carbolic acid; poultice; ammonia and quinia internally. *From rabid animals*: wash, or suck out, at once; cauterize with argentic nitrate, potassa, or the mineral acids; keep up bleeding by cupping and warm water; when slough separates, keep up suppuration; belladonna and opium may be given internally.

ASPHYXIA and APNŒA, *from drowning*: 1. Give the patient plenty of fresh air, fully exposing neck and chest to the breeze, unless inclement. 2. Turn gently on the face, one forearm being under the forehead, and raise the body up that the water may have free discharge from the mouth; or, place the body, belly down, across a barrel, and gently roll back and forth a *few* times. 3. Place patient upon the side and apply stimulants (ammonia, etc.) *near* the nostrils; or, the cold *douche*, in order to excite respiration. 4. Gently turn patient from partially on his face (the arm being under the forehead) to the back; then to the face again, and so on, deliberately and perseveringly, and not oftener than *eighteen* times per minute. When patient is on his face, make even and steady pressure along the spine, removing it before turning upon the back; and when there make slight pressure upon the chest, removing this, also, before turning upon the face. 5. Or, the following mode of artificial respiration (Silvester's) might be employed: Having laid the patient upon his back, raise the arms up by the side of his head, keeping them straight, and having the tongue pulled well forwards; then bring them down to the side, slightly crossing the chest with them, making, at the same time, slight pressure thereon; continue these movements deliberately and carefully, and not oftener than *eighteen* times per minute. In 4, when the patient is on his side, and in 5, when the arms are above the head, artificial inflation should be performed. 6. Or the following, which is recommended by the trans-Atlantic journals: Having placed the patient upon his back, with a firm roll of clothing under the false ribs, so as to throw their anterior margins well forwards, an assistant brings the tongue forwards, whilst the operator, facing the patient, kneels astride his abdomen, and places both hands so that the balls of the thumbs rest upon the anterior margins of the false ribs, the fingers falling into the corresponding intercostal spaces. The elbows of the operator, pressing firmly

against his side, he throws himself forwards, using his knees as pivot, forcing the false ribs towards each other and upward and inward. This contracts the pulmonary space to the greatest possible extent. The operator then suddenly removes the pressure, the inrush of the air and the elasticity of the rib attachments force them out again, causing, by the diaphragm's descent, an inspiration. Continue this, not oftener than eighteen times per minute.

7. Laryngotomy or tracheotomy, with or without catheterization, or forced insufflations of air or *oxygen*. 8. Frictions, fomentations, sinapisms, dry and warm clothing. 9. Electricity; stimulants internally.

From strangulation: rules 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.

NOTE.—In artificial *inflation*, always press the larynx and trachea against the vertebral column, so as to close the œsophagus, and thus prevent the air entering the stomach.

TESTS.

ACIDUM hydrocyanicum: odor of bitter almonds; to the liquid add a few drops of potassic lq., and afterwards a solution of ferric protosulphate, when a *brown* precipitate will fall, which, on the addition of sulphuric acid, instantly changes to a bluish-green, and finally to a full *blue*.

Muriaticum: add a solution of argentic nitrate to the fluid, which gives a *white* precipitate, soluble in lq. ammoniæ, and insoluble in nitric acid; dense *white* fumes from the vapor of lq. ammoniæ.

Nitricum: boil over filings of copper, when dense *orange* fumes will be given off; stains all albuminoid substances *yellow*; reddens morphia and its salts.

Oxalicum: intensely sour; oxalate of lime formed on addition of lq. calcis, which is insoluble in an excess of the alkali, but soluble in nitric acid; readily volatilizes by heat, subliming in small crystals.

Sulphuricum: soapy feel between the fingers; heat evolved on mixing with water; sulphurous acid gas on boiling with mercury.

ALKALIES (lq. ammoniæ, potassæ, sodæ): not precipitated on the addition of solution of potassic carbonate, as are the solutions of alkaline earths; soapy between the fingers; they *blue* reddened litmus paper.

ANTIMONIUM; odor of burnt vegetable matter on subliming with charcoal, the powder at first blackening, then whitening, and finally showing the metal; to the solution add Tr. gallæ, which gives a dense *whitish-yellow* precipitate; sulphuretted hydrogen gives a *crimson* or *orange* precipitate.

ARGENTI *nitras*: piece of phosphorus precipitates from the solution the metal; solution of arsenious acid in lq. ammoniæ, when added, gives a *yellow* precipitate; all the hydro-chlorates precipitate a *white* powder, which *blackens* by light.

ARSENICUM: sublimed on charcoal or red-hot iron gives *garlic odor*; heated in glass-tube with charcoal it sublimes and condenses into metal; sulphuretted hydrogen gives *yellow* precipitate; ammoniated solution of argentic nitrate gives *yellow* precipitate; ammoniated solution of cupric sulphate gives *green* precipitate; boil with muriatic acid, and put in a *bright* piece of copper, the metallic arsenic immediately coats the bright surface; Marsh's test with nascent hydrogen.

BARIUM *chloridum*: drop in the suspected fluid a few drops of sulphuric acid, when a *white* precipitate falls, *insoluble* in nitric acid; mixed with a solution of argentic nitrate, a *curdy white* precipitate forms that is *insoluble* in nitric acid, but *soluble* in lq. ammoniæ; if in a colored menstruum, this is to be bleached with chlorine, the chlorine being driven off by heat before the last test can be applied.

BRUCIA: dissolved and colored *blood-red* by nitric acid, which is changed to *deep violet* on the farther addition of a solution of a protochloride of tin.

CANTHARIS: shining *green* particles of the drug when undissolved; water precipitates (*white*) the alcoholic solution, which is afterwards soluble in an excess of water.

CARBONIC ACID gas: extinguishes a candle when the proportion is from 12 to 15 *per centum*, the smoke being seen to float upon the stratum of the gas; agitating lq. calcis or solution of subacetate of lead in this gas (when much above 1 *per centum* present) produces a *white* precipitate in the liquids; agitating a *blued* (by litmus) solution of chloride of lime in the gas, the color is discharged, thus differentiating from nitrogen.

CREASOTUM: peculiar *smoky* odor; instantly coagulates albumen.

CUPRUM: all cupric salts, in solution, or otherwise, are *blue* and *green*; solutions generally have acid reaction; lq. ammoniæ, added to a suspected solution, gives a *bluish-white* precipitate, soluble in an excess of the ammoniæ, giving a *violet-blue* solution, if copper be present; potassic ferrocyanate gives a *claret-red* precipitate, or a *reddish-brown* color if the cuprum is present only in small quantities; sulphuretted hydrogen gives a deep *chocolate-brown* precipitate; polished steel speedily coated with the metal if suspended in the solution; pour some on a platina plate, acidulate with nitric acid, then touch the platina, passing through the fluid, with a slip of zinc, when a deposit of copper upon the platina takes place.

FERRUM: the soluble salts strike an *inky* color (and taste) when brought in contact with an infusion of galls.

HYDRARGYRI chlo. cor.: lq. calcis, or lq. potassæ gives an *orange-yellow* precipitate; solution of potassic iodide gives a *scarlet* precipitate (Hg. I.²); put the powder (if poison in that form) with dry potassic carbonate into test-tube and heat to redness, mercury will be obtained in globules; place a gold coin, wrapped around with a bright copper wire, in the suspected fluid, the *white* coating upon the coin assumes metallic lustre on rubbing if cor. sub. be present; drop a little of the fluid upon a bright gold surface, touch it, through the liquid, with the point of a knife, when an amalgam is formed; solution of protochloride of tin to be added gradually, the precipitate is

to be carefully washed, when a globule of mercury will remain. *Iodide*: apply some of the above tests for the mercury, and in addition heat in glass-tube, when the *purple* vapor of iodine will be driven off for the proto-iodide, and a *yellow* vapor (changing to *red* as it cools) for the biniodide.

IODINIUM: *purple* vapor on sublimation; added to starchy solutions and mucilages it strikes a *purple* color. *Potassic iodide*: solution of hydrargic bichloride gives a *scarlet* precipitate; mixed with starchy solution, and treated with chlorine gas or nitrous acid, a *blue* color is produced.

MORPHIA: nitric acid, in excess, to quite a strong solution, or powder, produces an *orange-red* color (make this test only to cold solutions); solution of ferric chloride, neutralized by potash, gives an *inky-blue* color to a solution of morphia (not to be applied to a very acid or hot liquid); mix iodic acid with starch, when a *purplish* or *deep purple* color is produced (not to be applied to hot or very acid liquids).

NUX VOMICA: aqueous infusion gives a bright *red* tint on addition of nitric acid; a *green* color by addition of ferric chloride.

OPIUM: same as for morphia; ferric chloride turns a *deep red* color to aqueous solution.

PHOSPHORUS: its peculiar odor and combustible properties.


PLUMBI carbonas: powder rubbed in mortar with tr. guaiaci and a few drops of lq. ammoniæ, a *green* color is produced; reduce to metallic state on charcoal; if in colored solutions, decolorize by chlorine, when a solution of potassic sulphate will give a *white* precipitate; sulphuretted hydrogen, a *black* precipitate; potassic chromate, a *yellow* precipitate; dissolve in acetic acid, add potassic iodide, and a *yellow* plumbic iodide will fall. The above answers, generally, for other plumbic preparations as a *lead* test.

POTASSII bromidum: starch or mucilage colored *yellow*; take up the bromine with æther, then drop into this

a solution of argentic nitrate, when a *whitish-yellow* precipitate, insoluble in nitric acid or lq. ammoniæ, falls; sulphuric acid, in a colorless solution, sets bromine free, giving the odor and color (*deep red*) to the liquid. *Nitras*: deflagrates when thrown on "live coals"; gives off nitrous acid fumes when hot sulphuric acid is poured upon it; if poison in solution, sprinkle morphia over the surface, then add a little sulphuric acid, if niter present the morphia changes to a *red* color from the action of freed nitrous acid; add to the solution sulphuric acid and protosulphate of iron, the nitric acid disengaged will *darken* the solution.

* *STANNI chloridum*: lq. potassæ and potassic ferrocyanide give *white* precipitates; hydrosulphurets *yellow* precipitates; hydrarg. bichlo. a *gray* precipitate; argent. chlo. a *white*, curdy precipitate, soluble in lq. ammoniæ, but insoluble in acids.

ZINCI sulphas: potassic chromate precipitates the *yellow* zincic chromate.

 NOTE.—*How to distinguish the alkaloids*: Treat the powder with nitric acid which is colored *red* by *Brucia*, *Delphia*, *Morphia*, and (impure) *Strychnia*; if the reddened substance becomes of a *violet* color by adding stannic chloride it is *BRUCIA*; if it become *black*, it is *DELPHIA*; if soluble, evolving free iodine when iodic acid is introduced, it is *MORPHIA*; if *not* soluble and will not decompose iodic acid, it is *STRYCHNIA*. If nitric acid *greens* the powder, it is *SOLANIA*; if insoluble in æther, and does not redden nitric acid, it is *EMETIA*; if soluble in æther, does not redden nitric acid, is volatilized, it is *ATROPIA*; if thus affected by æther and nitric acid, but is *not* rendered volatile, it is *VERATRIA*.

Tests for Urinary Deposits.

APPARATUS: A nest (12) test-tubes; test-tube holder, wood preferred; rack for test-tubes; alcohol lamp; small porcelain dish; 2 watch crystals; platinum-foil sheet, say $\frac{3}{4}$ inch square; 2 pipettes, one larger than the other to be used *only* for urine; 2-oz. graduate; urinometer; blue and red litmus paper. The reagents are indicated in the

several tests. The expense for an apparatus like the above, which is complete enough for any ordinary work, will be in the neighborhood of \$5.00.

CHEMICAL.

1. SP. GR., *normal*, 1.018; *high*, urine dark colored, urea, or uric acid; light colored, sugar; *low*, urine pale colored, water.

2 {	Deposit white.....	(3)
	“ precipitated by heat.....	(4)
	“ colored.....	(7)
3 {	“ soluble by heat.....urate of ammonia	
	“ insol. or deposited by heat.....(4) (5)	
4 {	“ sol. in dil. nit. acid.....phosphates (12)	
	“ insol. in do.....albumen	
5 {	“ sol. in lq. ammoniæ.....cystine (13)	
	“ insol. in do.....	(6)
6 {	“ sol. in acetic acid.....earthy phosph's. (12)	
	“ insol. in do.....oxalates (14)	
7 {	“ crystals insol. by heat.....uric acid (9)	
	“ amorphous, pale, sol. by do.....urates	
	“ “ dark, sol. by do.....urates	

8. ALBUMEN: precipitated by heat (2), nitric acid and alcohol.

9. URIC ACID: precip. by muriatic and nitric acids; *soluble* in lq. potassæ (7).

10. MUCUS: urine generally cloudy, ropy and alkaline; coagulated by acetic acid (11); no albumen present (8).

11. PUS: urine generally acid; pus falls to the bottom of the vessel; lq. potassæ forms gelatinous mass; is albuminous (8); acetic acid actionless (10); saturated alcoholic solution of guaiacum exposed to air until it will turn green on coming in contact with potassic iodide; a few drops of this upon pus, moistened with water, strikes a blue color.

12. PHOSPHATES: *earthy*, white precipitate by lq. ammoniæ or lq. potassæ, which is soluble in all acids, but not by heat. *Alkaline*, yellow precipitate by argentic nitrate, which is soluble in lq. ammoniæ and dil. nitric

acid; obtained by filtering off the earthy, the solution being precipitated by a saturated solution of magnesiæ sulphas.

13. CYSTINE: precipitated by acetic acid; muriatic dissolves (5); urine has the odor of sweet-brier [4].

14. OXALATE OF LIME: condense by evaporation and use microscope [3]; insol. in acetic acid (6) and liquor potassæ; soluble in mineral acids; sp. gr. high; urine contains an abundance of epithelial cells and urea.

15. HIPPURIC ACID: condense by evaporation, add a few drops of muriatic acid, and you get the characteristic (microscopical) twig-like crystals; urine light colored and odor of whey; sp.gr. low.

16. SUGAR: (1); lq. potassæ with heat turns urine deep brown; take of urine and the following equal parts: \mathcal{R} . Potassii bitart., gr. 96; sodii carb., gr. 96; cupri sulph., gr. 32; potassæ, gr. 64; aquæ, f $\frac{3}{4}$ 2; boil and you have a red precipitate (cupri suboxid.) if sugar be present. (This detects where Trommer's fails.)

17. BILE: urine brown; pour a dozen drops on piece of porcelain, and to this add 3 drops of strong nitric acid, which will produce a play of colors, green and pink predominating; or, add to the suspected urine albumen, coagulate with nitric acid, and the coagulum will shortly turn bluish-green if bile be present.

18. BLOOD: microscope; urine dingy and contains dark, jetty-like masses; made turbid by heat or nitric acid (2) and (8); Tr. guaiaci and ol. terebinthinæ *ana* equal parts, and thoroughly emulsify, adding to this an equal quantity of the suspected urine, when, if blood be present, the sediment will strike a deep blue color; if no blood, it will be a white or dirty green color.

19. CHLORIDES: white precipitate by argentic nitrate (12), which is sol. in lq. am., but insol. in nitric acid.

20. SULPHATES: solution of the chloride or nitrate of barium or subacetate of plumbum give a precipitate insoluble in dilute acids.

21. **FAT:** urine milky and opaque; albuminous (8); fat comes to surface; dissolved and urine made clear by æther.

22. **COLORING MATTERS:** *urohæmatine*, obtained by adding 1 part of acidum sulphuricum to 2 parts of urine, which strikes a *brown* color; if very dark, over-much coloring matter; frequent in hepatic affections, pyrexia, etc.

II. *Uroxanthine*, obtained by adding 20 or 30 drops of urine to four or five times the quantity of acidum muriaticum, or nitricum, when, after stirring, a *red* or faintly *violet* color is struck; if strongly marked, an excess of "indican"; found in nervous, renal and serous affections.

III. *Uroërythine*, obtained by an addition of a solution of plumbic acetate to the urine, giving a *pinkish* precipitate; found in acute rheumatism, gout, and hepatic troubles.

23. **UREA**, amount in specimen: place a drop on platinum-foil plate, and to this add a drop of nitric acid. If urea in excess, crystals (uric nitrate) form at once; no immediate formation in normal urine. 2. Having cleansed the plate by bringing to red heat in lamp flame, place double the quantity of urine upon it, concentrate it one-half by heat and then add a drop of nitric acid; normal urine will instantly crystallize under this process; the slowness of crystallization in the specimen indicates, relatively, the deficiency of urea.

24. **URÆMIA:** a piece of glass moistened with sulphuric acid and held to the escaping breath of such a patient, gives a white deposit upon the glass.

25. **SOLIDS** in each ounce of urine: Take the Sp.Gr. with the urinometer; the last two figures of this will give you the amount of solids in each fluid-ounce. *Example:* Normal urine is 1.018; hence there are 18 grains of solids in each fluid-ounce. Normally there are from 600 to 700 grains of solids excreted in a day.

26. **QUANTITY:** the normal amount passed in twenty-four hours varies from 30 to 35 fluid-ounces.

27. ALKALINITY: dependent upon a *fixed alkali*, the test-paper undergoes no change by drying; if on *ammonia*, test-paper changes to original red color.

NOTE.—*Heat* only dissolves urates; *potash*, all deposits but the phosphates, and the oxalate of lime; *muratic acid*, generally all but uric acid.

MICROSCOPICAL.

1 {	Deposit amorphous.....	[2]
	“ crystalline.....	[3]
2 {	“ sol. in lq. potassæ.....	urate of ammonia
	“ insol. in do.....	phosphate of lime
3 {	Crystals octahedral.....	oxalate of lime
	“ not do.....	[4]
4 {	“ 6-sided laminæ sol. in lq. am.....	cystine
	“ not do.....	[5]
5 {	“ sol. in acetic acid.....	[6]
	“ insol. in do.....	[8]
6 {	“ penniform or prisms...nut'l. trip. phosph.	
	“ radiated or foliated.....	[7]
7 {	“ sol. in acet. acid with efferv.....	carb. lime
	“ do without efferv.....	bibas. trip. phosphs.
8 {	“ dumb-bell or radiated.....	oxalurate lime
	“ spherical or colored.....	[9]
9 {	“ lozenge-shaped.....	uric acid
	“ spherical.....	urate of soda, or am.

Obstetric Department.

CALENDAR.

RULE.—*Look in the first column for the month in which menstruation ceased; add to the day of the month on which this occurred 6, and the corresponding date in the month opposite this one will be the time for expected confinement.*

EXAMPLES: suppose menstruation ceased on the 3d of August; add to this 6, thus making 9; hence, the 9th of May following will be the expected day for confinement. Suppose it ceased on the 29th of September; adding 6, we have the 5th of October; the date opposite will be the date of confinement, viz.: the 5th of July.

January	October		March.....	December
February	November		April.....	January

May.....	February	September.....	June
June	March	October	July
July	April	November	August
August.....	May	December.....	September

EXTERNAL MEASUREMENTS OF NORMAL Pelves.

Tub'osity ischii to post. sup. spin. proc. op. side,	6½ in.
Ant. sup. spin. process to do.....	7¾ in.
Trochanter major to do.....	8¼ in.
Ant. sup. spin. proc. to spine last lumb. vertebra.....	6¾ in.
Symph. pubis to post. sup. spin. proc. same side.....	6¼ in.

A variation of one-half an inch, in any *two* measurements, from those above given, indicates deformity.

INTERNAL DIAMETERS OF NORMAL Pelves.

These measurements are the *mean* of those given by twenty of the leading foreign and American authors.

INLET: antero-post.,	4.16 in.....	generally given as	4
Transverse.....	5.08.....	"	5
Oblique.....	4.79.....	"	
OUTLET: transverse	4.15.....	"	4
Antero-posterior.....	4.16.....	"	4
Oblique.....	4.41		

The antero-posterior diameter of outlet is increased from one-half to one inch, and the oblique one-fourth in., by the mobility of the coccyx.

SMALLEST ANTERO-POSTERIOR DIAMETER ADMITTING PASSAGE OF A LIVING CHILD AT TERM.

3½ in.—Burns, Clarke, Ray.

3 in.—Aitken, Bedford, Burch, Cazeaux, Davis, Denham, Meigs, Osborn, Ramsbotham.

2¾ in.—Barlow, Busch, Hamilton.

SHORTEST DIAMETER WARRANTING EMBRYOTOMY.

2½ in.—Busch (2¼), Churchill, Meigs.

2⅞ in.—Bedford, Cazeaux, Dubois.

2 in.—Dewees, Hull, Jacquemier, Burns?, Campbell?.

1½ in.—Barlow, Hamilton, Osborn, Ramsbotham.

DIAMETERS OF FŒTAL HEAD AT TERM.

These measurements are the *mean* of those given by nine of the leading foreign and American authors.

Occipito-frontal	4.50 in.	Biparietal.....	3.61 in.
Occipito-mental	5.16 in.	Trachelo-bregmatic ..	3.75 in.
Fronto-mental.....	3.68 in.	Suboccipital.....	3.50 in.
Bitemporal.....	3.04 in.		

AVERAGE SIZE OF FŒTUS AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF GESTATION.

- 1st mo. *ovum* the size of pigeon's egg.
 2nd " size of hen's; embryo 1.2 in. long; weighs 62 gr.
 3rd " size of goose's; embryo 2.7...3.5 in. long; 310 gr.
 4th " *fœtus* 6.6 in. long; wt., 1,860 gr.; sex determinable.
 5th " length, 7...10.3 in.; weight, 4,400 gr.
 6th " length, 11...13 in.; weight, 9,827 gr.
 7th " length, 13...15 in.; wt., 42 oz.; may live few days.
 8th " length, 15...17 in.; weight, 49 oz.
 9th " length, 16...17 in.; weight, 49 oz.
 Term, length, 20 in.; weight, 7 lbs.

PREGNANCY, EVIDENCES OF: *Presumptive*—1. Suppression of menses. 2. Nausea and vomiting (ceasing before quickening). 3. Depraved appetite. 4. Salivation. 5. Changes in breast, nipple, etc., in color of vagina, and production of chloasma uterinum.

Probable—1. Changes of uterus and abdomen; (*a*) descent of uterus the first two months, and inclination of neck to left side; (*b*) rising in abdomen at third month, with a right lateral obliquity; (*c*) fourth month, fundus midway to umbilicus; (*d*) fifth month, on level with umbilicus; (*e*) sixth month, two-fingers' breadth above umbilicus; (*f*) seventh month, midway to sternum; (*g*) eighth month, nearly to sternum, with cough and palpitation; (*h*) ninth month, settling of womb. 2. Changes in position of urethra, being drawn up with the uterus. 3. Œdema of lower extremities. 4. Changes of neck of uterus, as becoming patulous, with glandular secretion.

Positive—1. Quickening, average time being at 4½ months; is to be distinguished from assumed. 2. *Ballotte*-

ment, though no proof against pregnancy if not elicited. 3. Pulsations of foetal heart. 4. *Bruit placentaire* (?) 5. Pulsation of umbilical cord (?)

LABOR, SIGNS OF: *Preliminary*—1. Neck of uterus obliterated, feeling like a “ring;” large enough to admit the index in multiparæ. 2. For two or three days an “uneasy” or slightly contracting uterus. 3. Sinking forwards of fundus, with proportionate accessibility of finger to os; (b) frequent desire to urinate; (c) discharge of vaginal mucus. 4. Hæmorrhoids—increasing œdema of legs—pains in hips and loins. 5. Morbid action of mind.

Essential.—True intermitting labor pains, beginning at fundus. 2. Dilatation—longer to open to size of a half-dollar than to complete the process; rigors and emesis common. 3. Muco-sanguineous discharge. 4. Formation and rupture of “bag of waters.” Tremblings and loss of consciousness frequent at completion of dilatation.

POSITION AND PRESENTATION: if foetal pulsation heard *below* a line dividing the uterus mid-way horizontally, *vertex*. If *above* that line, *breech*. If *below*, and to the *left*, *first position*. If *below* and to the *right*, *second position*. If *below* 134 pulsations per minute, probably *male*; if *above*, probably *female*.

Presumptive proof of first position: 1. Heart beats plainest on *left* side (see above). 2. Motion having been felt most on *right* side, as the “fourth position” rarely occurs. 3. Anterior fontanelle, having its long prong frontally, being up and back, as regards the vagina, and generally out of reach of finger. 4. Widest, and most dependent part of tumor in *front*, the slope being backwards and upwards; (if third position, the posterior part of tumor is lowest and widest in the vagina).

RIGID OS: unguentum belladonnæ to os; warm water injections; æther or chloroform to “lulling” effect; ipecacuanha or antimonii et potassii tartras *ad nauseam*.

PAINS: increase by ergota; opium; chloral. The two latter if deficiency dependent upon nervous excitement. *Never* give ergot unless you can complete delivery at any

moment. Assurance from attendant goes a great ways; electricity; frictions over abdomen; compression of uterus; *introduction of elastic catheter between uterus and ovum*; warm water injections; plugging vagina; *rupturing of membranes*, if they be ready.

DURING stage of expulsion, do *not* allow patient "to go to stool"; use a bed-pan.


ALLOW *walking* only when head is in brim of pelvis, and *not* after the os is dilated and the membranes ready to rupture.

PLACENTA PREVIA: hæmorrhage generally begins at sixth month with cervix undilated and swelling of vaginal region of womb. In these earlier stages, rest, cooling drinks, and lastly the tampon are needed. *At labor*, hæmorrhage during, not between the pains; rest; cool room; cooling drinks and astringents; ice; opium and lead to allay contractions; astringent and iced injections; tampon; rupture membranes (Simpson), and if this fails and os undilated and below seventh month, separate placenta and extract; should os be readily dilated, turn and extract child, after separating a single placental cotyledon. Be chary of *accouchement forcé*. Simpson says: "separation of placenta is safe compared with turning." Ergota, hypodermically, if indicated.

FOOT EXTRACTION: being seated close to edge of bed, with patient's feet supported by chairs; oil back of hand, introduce (a part or the whole) into the vagina and grasp both feet (if both presenting), making traction; when born, the legs (the toes generally pointing backwards) are to be grasped higher up, the stronger, if not the entire, traction to be upon the one *nearest the pubes*, hereby assisting materially the proper rotation of the child for the head delivery; guard against "a riding (being astraddle) of the cord" in this stage; if delay in delivery of head, reintroduce the hand, insert finger into the child's mouth and *flex the chin upon the chest*, then use traction aided by abdominal pressure, remembering the head, as soon as liberated from the brim, rotates back-

wards (face to sacrum); to prevent perinæal laceration, carry body gradually upwards over the pubes as it is "born"; the pubic hip, shoulder and portion of head is generally to be first liberated.

TURNING: chloroform, opium, antimony, or venesection, as preparatory; lateral, or elbow-knee position of patient best; oil all but the *inside* of hand; choose the hand that will best grasp the back of the heels, which most generally corresponds to the opposite side of woman's pelvis in which the feet are; introduce it between the abdominal surface of child and uterus, membranes (if unruptured) intervening; one knee, the opposite to the presenting arm or shoulder, which is the upper knee, is grasped, and with traction and abdominal manipulation is brought down, the membranes generally rupturing. (Not necessary, generally, to bring down both knees or feet, and by choosing the opposite one to the presenting arm you get a rotation that more readily withdraws the arm into the uterus.) Traction can now be used to hasten delivery, if need be, all being the same as in *ordinary* foot or knee extraction.

 As the knee is easier reached, makes no pressure upon uterine wall during the rotation, it is preferable to grasping the foot. To discriminate from elbow, remember the *convexity of the knee points towards the face*. Introduce hand into *vagina* during pains, into *uterus* during intervals, *turn during intervals only*. Unnecessary to bring down *both* knees or feet, save in rare instances.

HÆMORRHAGE during labor: prognosis for child is bad, and for mother also, especially if placenta is detached; in this latter case *deliver immediately*, by incising os, or dilating, or both (if the case be not placenta previa); ergota, hypodermically or internally; frictions to uterus, and kneading through abdomen; cold abdominal *douche* or slapping with cold wet towels. 2. If ovum not separated, then tampon might be applied till uterus is dilated, giving ergota and keeping up abdominal compression and frictions to keep uterus contracted; quiet necessary in both cases.

Post partum: head low, in horizontal position; absolute quiet; cool air; acidulated drinks; ergota hypodermically or *per orem*; grasp the uterus through the abdominal walls and compress it; introduce the left hand into the uterus and then compress it against the right from without; compress uterus against the sacrum, ilium or pubes; *compress abdominal aorta*; ice-water *douche* to abdomen; electricity, continuous current; transfusion; *never tampon*.

COLLAPSE, or SYNCOPE, from hæmorrhage: quiet; head low; stimulants guardedly, as brandy, egg-nog, milk-punch, strong coffee with opii tr.; compression of arteries of extremities in order to throw the blood more into the heart, brain and lungs.

PUERPERAL CONVULSIONS: venesection; chloroform; chloral; potassic bromide; purgatives; veratrum viride (hypodermically); morphiæ sulphas; hot pack; hasten delivery; prevent patient from injuring tongue and lips by inserting cork, or piece of soft wood, between the teeth.

FORCEPS: *in lower strait*, to be applied to sides of the child's head. 1. If rotation has not occurred, rotate. 2. If occiput to pubes, traction to be downwards, outwards, *upwards* over pubes. 3. If face to pubes, traction *downwards*, outwards, and finally upwards over pubes.

In superior strait: to be applied with reference to the mother, *i. e.*, to the sides of the pelvis. 1. Rotate the head to its nearest position. 2. Flex chin upon the breast. 3. Then traction, rotation and extension in conformity to the natural motions of the passage of a child. The female blade should be introduced first. The introduction should be *between* pains, desisting as soon as they come on.

INVERSIO UTERI: replace at once, which is then easily done; if placenta slightly separated, do not detach till reposition is achieved; retain hand in uterus till it has contracted quite firmly, to prevent recurrence; ergota, cold *douche*, and electricity to favor contraction; keep strict dorsal decubitus and abdomino-muscular rest for several days.

LACERATED PERINÆUM: *avoid*, so far as possible, by
 I. Having patient assume the "anatomical" position.
 II. By supporting the perinæum and so direct the head
 up over the pubes. III. By inserting finger in anus and
 drawing this and the perinæum forward. IV. Holding
 head back during a strong pain, and then, in the interval
 succeeding, gradually push the rima vulvæ back over the
 head. *Surgically treat* by *serre-fines* or introducing the
 requisite number of silver sutures to secure intimate co-
 aptation of the parts at once, unless health or accidental
 circumstances necessitate the delay. The knees of the
 patient should be bound together, and the thighs kept
 coapted during healing.

Vagina: hæmorrhage rarely severe; pieces of ice, or
 mild styptics, generally suffice; a tampon may be applied
 for a short time.

Vulva: frequent, but not generally severe; if into the
 "bulb," hæmorrhage often alarming; a stream of cold
 water, or ice, or cotton dipped in ferri subsulphatis liquor,
 should be applied to the vessels; coaptation of the thighs
 and quiet necessary. Be careful of rectal action in all
 these cases.

ALWAYS empty bladder and rectum before *any* obs-
 tetric "operation."

DILATATION of 2 inches for extraction of placenta, 2½
 inches for introduction of hand, required.



Eruption of Teeth.

Deciduous, 20 in number: central incisors.....7th mo.;
 lateral incisors..7—10th mo.; ant. molars.....12—14th mo.;
 canine.....14—20th mo.; post. molars...18—36th mo.;

Permanent, 32 in number: first molars.....6½ years;
 two mid. incisors, 7th year; two lat. incisors.....8th year;
 first bicuspid..9—10th year; sec. bicusps....10- 11th year;
 canine 11—12th year; sec. molars....12—14th year;
 wisdom.....17th—21st year; Those of the lower jaw gen-
 erally precede those of the upper by one or two months.

Visceral Measurements, etc.

THE HEART.

REGIONAL ANATOMY: extends transversely from one-half inch to right of sternum to within one-half inch of left nipple; vertically from, and including, the second to the fifth intercostal space, the auricles being on a line with the third costal cartilages, and extending a little above and below them.

MEASUREMENTS: longitudinally, 5 inches; transversely, from median line to the left, on third rib, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches; on fourth rib, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches; on fifth rib, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Extends $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to right of dextral border of sternum.

VALVES: *aortic*, behind sternum, near left edge, and in line of third intercostal space; *mitral*, behind left fourth costal cartilage near sternum; *pulmonary*, behind left third costo-sternal articulation; *tricuspid*, behind center of sternum on line of fourth costo-sternal articulation.

AREA PERCUSSIONAL DULLNESS: *superficial*, triangular, apex below left third costo-sternal articulation, the base on line with sixth costal cartilage; does not exceed 2 in. in any direction. *Deep*, (brought out by strong percussion) corresponds to cardiac measurements, the central portion being the area of "superficial dullness."

AREA OF MURMURS: *aortic*, whole length and (upper part) width sternum. Only murmur that is propagated into the carotids. *Mitral*, greatest intensity at apex beat; if regurgitant, may be equally intense at sixth or seventh vertebra. Obstructive mitral never heard behind. *Pulmonic*, limited to small circular area about the region of the valves. *Tricuspid*, triangular, altitude extending (and partially including) the second to the fifth intercostal space, left side, though rarely heard above third rib; the base corresponds to line drawn from fifth left to fourth right intercostal space. Point of greatest intensity, near xiphoid cartilage.

THE KIDNEY.

AREA OF PERCUSSIONAL DULLNESS: patient should lie on the face; the long diameter extends from the eleventh rib to the crest of the ilium, and measures 4 inches; the transverse diameter measures 2 inches.

THE LIVER.

AREA OF PERCUSSIONAL DULLNESS: extends from lateral surface of eighth right rib obliquely upward across the chest to 2 inches beyond median line on level with the fifth intercostal space, measuring some 12 inches; superiorly it is limited by the fifth rib, inferiorly by the free borders of the lower ribs. At the right of the median line, in front, the transverse diameter of this area measures 3 inches; on a line with the right nipple, 4; on the side, $4\frac{1}{2}$; on the back, 4.

THE SPLEEN.

Have patient lie on right side, when the superior border will be found to be limited by the ninth rib; the inferior, by free borders of the "floating" ribs; this gives the long diameter and measures between 4 and 5 inches. The short diameter varies from 3 to 4 inches.



Exanthematica.

VARIOLA: *incubation*, 12 days. *Eruption*, third day of fever; appears first on face, then on neck and trunk; feels like grains of sand beneath the skin, and does not disappear on pressure or stretching the skin; it is distinctly papular, fever remitting as soon as out. *Scabs* form on ninth day and fall off 5 or 6 days afterward. *Temperature*, 104° to 106° . *Danger*, septicæmia, pyæmia, and secondary (suppurative) fever.

SCARLATINA: *incubation*, 2 to 6 days. *Efflorescence*, on second day of fever; shows first on neck and chest; declines after 3 days; disappears on pressure or extension of the skin. *Temperature*, 104° to 106° . *Danger*, nephritis or pulmonary œdema. "Strawberry" tongue, and throat complications.

RUBEOLA: *incubation*, 10 to 14 days. *Eruption*, third or fourth day of fever, showing first on forehead; fever does *not* abate on its appearance; declines in three or four days, and disappears on pressure or extension of the skin. *Temperature*, 101° to 102°. *Danger*, pneumonia and capillary bronchitis. Catarrhal (coryza) complications.

VARICELLA: *incubation*, 3 to 4 days. *Eruption*, second or third day, resembling water-blisters; first appears on breast and shoulders, and does not implicate the lower extremities; disappears on pressure, and totally in 5 days. *Danger*, none, and rarely any constitutional disturbance.



Pronunciation of Medico-Biographical Names.

[These can, at most, be but approximate, as it is impossible to render into English the sounds of the German *umlauted* letters, or their equivalents; the French *nasal* sounds; the German *tsayhah*, etc. Where â, ê or ô occurs the *long* sound, of the letter so marked, is to be given.]

Abercromby (ab'er-krum''-by)	Basedow (bah'zee-dow)
Abernethy (ab'er-nee''thy)	Basset (bah'say'')
Abul-Kasim (ah'bool-kah''-sim)	Baudelocque (bô'de-lock'')
Ætius (a-e'shi-us)	Baudot (bô'dô'')
Alibert (ah'li-ber'')	Bauer (bow'er)
Amussat (ah'moo-sah'')	Baum (bowm)
Andral (ang'drahl'')	Baumés (bô'may'')
Aran (ah'rang'')	Bayle 'bail)
Aretæus (a'ree-tee''us)	Bazin (bah'zeng'')
As'cle-pi''a-des	Beclard (bay'klahr'')
Auerbach (ower'bach)	Becquerel (bek'eh-rel'')
Avenzoar (av'en-zô''ar)	Begin (bâ'zheng'')
Avicenna (av'esen''na)	Belloq (bel'lock'')
Bacchetti (bah-kee'tee)	Bernard (ber'nar'')
Baillie (bâ'lee)	Bichat (bê'shah'')
Bärensprung (bâr''en-sprung)	Biermer (beer'mer)
	Billroth (beel''rote')
	Bischoff (bish'off)
	Blachet (blah'shay'')

Blainville (blang'veel'')	Cloquet (klô'kâ'')
Blandin (blang'deng'')	Cobbold (cob'bolt)
Blatin (blah'teng'')	Coccius (côk'si-us')
Böhmer (bee'mer)	Colombat (co'long-bah'')
Boerhaave (boor'hah'veh)	Combe (koom)
Boinet (bwah'-nay)	Conheim (kôn'heim)
Boivin (bwah'veng'')	Coste (cost)
Bonnafont (bon'na-fong'')	Coster (cos'tâ'')
Bonnet (bon'nay'')	Courtenay (koort'nâ'')
Bouchardat (boo'shar-dah'')	Crichton (kry'ton)
Bouchut (boo'shoo'')	Cruveilhier (kroo'vail-yâ'')
Bouillaud (boo'i-lô'')	Cullérier (kul-lay'ri-â'')
Boulard (boo'lahr'')	Czermak (tser'mahk)
Bouvier (boo'vi-â'')	DeBoismont (de-bwah'- mong'')
Boyer (bwah'yâ'')	Décès (day'say'')
Braun (brown)	De Jongh (de'zong'')
Braunschweig (brown'- shwyg)	De Lafaye (de'lah-fay'')
Brechet (bre'shay'')	De la Motte (de'la-mot'')
Briand (bree'ang'')	Delpech (del'paysh'')
Brown-Séguard (-say'kahr'')	Deneux (day'new'')
Brücke (bree'keh)	Denham (den'am)
Caillants (kah'lang'')	Depaul (day'pôl'')
Caillault (kah'lô'')	Deroubaix (day'roo bay'')
Capuron (kah'poo-rong'')	Desault (day'zô'')
Cassan (kah'sang'')	Desmarres (day'mahr'')
Cazeaux (kah'zô'')	Devergie (day'ver-zhy'')
Cazenave (kah'zenahve'')	Deville (day'vil'')
Celsi (chel'see)	Dieffenbach (deef'en-bahk')
Champonnière (shong'- pong-i-â'')	Dieulafoy (d'ew'la-fô'ah)
Chassaignac (shah'sen- yahk'')	Donne (dong)
Chausit (shô'see'')	Dubois-Raymond (doo'bo- ah-ray'mong)
Chaussier (shô'se-â'')	Duchenne (doo'sheng'')
Chiari (kee-ah-ree'')	Duges (doo'zhay'')
Chomel (shô'may'')	Duparcque (doo'park'')
Chopart (shô'pah'r'')	Dupuytren (doo'pwe-treng'')
Civiale (sev'e-ahl'')	Dusch (doosh)
	Ebermaier (â'ber-my'er)

Eustachio (use-tay'chee-o)	Hyrtil (hir'tle)
Fallin (fal'leng'')	Iwanoff (ê''van-off')
Fau (foe)	Jaccoud (zhah'coo'')
Flourens (floo'reng'')	Jaeger (yâ'ger)
Fordyce (for'dice'')	Javal (yah'val'')
Forget (for'zhay'')	Jobert (zho'ber'')
Förster (fer'ster)	Joulin (zhoo'leng'')
Fournié (foor'ni-â'')	Kiwisch (kee'weesh)
Frankenhäuser (-hoi'ser)	Klob (klop)
Friedreich (freed'rych)	Köl liker (kel''le-ker')
Galenus (ga-lee'nus)	Köster (kes'ter)
Gallard (gal'lar'')	Kühne (kee'ne)
Garin (gar'eng'')	Kussmaul (koos'maul)
Geissler (gys'ler)	Laaser (lah'ah'say'')
Gendrin (zhen'dreng'')	Laborderie (lah'bor-der'i-â'')
Gibert (zhee'ber'')	Lacroix (lah'crô''-ah)
Gioppi (jop'pee)	Lancereaux (lang'see-rô'')
Giraud-Teulon (zhe'rô-to-long'')	Lallemand (lal'mong'')
Girault (zhe'rô'')	Langenbeck (lahng''en-bâk')
Goffin (gof'feng'')	Larcher (lar'shay'')
Goffres (gof'fray'')	Larrey (lar'ray'')
Graefe (grâf'feh)	Lebert (lay'ber'')
Grünhagen (green''hah'gen)	Lebrun (lay'brung'')
Guido (gwee'dô)	Lefaucheux (lay'faw-shoo'')
Guilbert (gil'ber'')	Legouest (lay'goo-â'')
Guéniot (gay'ni-ô')	Lenoir (leng'wahr'')
Guenzburg (geens'burg)	Lesouef (lay's'way'')
Guerin (gay'reng'')	Leuckhart (loik'hart)
Guersant (gâr'sang'')	Leudet (loi'det)
Guyon (gy'ong'')	Levrat (lay'vrah'')
Hennig (hay'nig)	Liebreich (lee'brych)
Hervieux (her'view'')	Lisfranc (lee'frang'')
Heurteloup (hewr'te-loo'')	Littré (lit'tray'')
Heuter (hoi'ter)	Longet (long'zhay'')
Hey (hay)	Louis (loo'ee'')
Hillier (hil'i-â'')	Lücke (lee'keh)
Hip-poc''ra-tes'	Luschka (lush'kah)
Huguier (hoo'goo-i-â'')	Macleod (mc'cloud'')
	Mahon (mah''ong'')

Malgaigne (mahl'-gain''ye)	Pétrequin (pay'tre-keen'')
Malpighi (mal-pee'gee)	Pilz (pilts)
Marotte (mah'rote'')	Plouget (ploozhay'')
Masse (mahs)	Palli (pal'lee)
Mauriceau (mô're-sô'')	Pouchet (poo'shay'')
Mayer (mier)	Poupart (poo'par'')
Mayor (may'ôh'')	Puech (peesh)
Meckle (may'k'l)	Ranvier (rang'vi-â'')
Meigs (meggs)	Rayer (rah'yâ'')
Meissner (mice'ner)	Raulin (rô'leng'')
Meric (may'ree'')	Raynaud (ray'no'')
Mikschik (meek'sheek)	Recamier (ray'cam-i-â'')
Mondino (mon-dee'no)	Reliquet (rel'i-kâ'')
Montault (mong'tô'')	Remak (ray'mahk)
Moreau (mo'rô'')	Richard (ree'shar'')
Morgaigne (mor'gain''ye)	Richerand (ree'sher-ang'')
Möser (me'ser)	Richett (ree'shet'')
Mourongval (moo'rong- va'l'')	Ricord (ree'cor'')
Müller (meel'er)	Riecke (reek'eh)
Naboth (nah'bôt)	Robert (ro'ber'')
Naegele (nâ'ge-le)	Robin (ro'beng'')
Negrier (nay'gri-â'')	Rochard (ro'shar'')
Nelaton (nay'lah-tong'')	Roche (rôsh)
Neudörfer (noi'deer''fer)	Rodier (ro'di-â'')
Neugebauer (noi'ge-bow'er)	Rollet (rol'lay'')
Neumann (noi'mahn)	Rosenthal (ro'sen-tahl')
Niemeyer (nee'my'-er)	Rouget (roozhay'')
Nivet (nee'vay'')	Roux (roo)
Nonat (no'nah'')	Rüdinger (ree'ding'er)
Ollenroth (ol'len'rote)	Ruysch (roish)
Ollivier (ol-lev'i-â'')	Sabatier (sah'bah'ti-â'')
Oppolzer (op-pol'tser)	Sacchi (sahk'kee)
Par-a-çel'sus	Saemisch (say'meesh)
Paré (pah'ray'')	Sanson (sang'song'')
Paris (pah'ree'')	Scanzoni (skahn'tso'ne)
P'assavant (pah'sah-vang'')	Schauenburg (shau'en- berg')
Perrin (per'reng'')	Scheffler (shef'fler)
Petit (p'tee)	Schlegel (shlay'gel)

Schmidt (shmit)	Traube (trow'be)
Schönlein (shen'lyn)	Trélat (tray'lah'')
Schröder (shre'der)	Tröltsch (tretlsh)
Schuh (shoo')	Trousseau (troo'so'')
Schultze (shool'tse)	Tschausoff (tchaw'soff)
Scultet (skool'tay'')	Türk (teerk)
Scul-tê'tus	Ucelli (oo-chee'lee)
Sédillot (say'dil-lô'')	Uhde (oo'deh)
Seitz (syts)	Vallette (val'let'')
Seutin (soi'teen)	Valleix (val'leh'')
Sichel (sickh'el)	Veiel (vy'el)
Siebold (see'bolt)	Veit (fight)
Simon (see'mong'')	Velpeau (vel'pô'')
Sömmering (se'mâ'ring)	Vesalius (vay-sah'lee-o)
Sous (soo)	Vidal (vee'dahl)
Stellwag (stâl'vwakh)	Virchow (feer'kô)
Steudener (stoi'den-er)	Vogel (fô'gel)
Stillé (steel'lay'')	Voigtel (vwah'tel'')
Struwe (stroo'feh)	Voisin (vwah'seng'')
Sydenham (sid'en-'am'')	Völcker (fel'ker)
Tanchon (tang'shong'')	Wagner (vwahg'ner)
Tansini (tan'-see'nee)	Walther (vwal'ter)
Tarnier (tar'ni-â'')	Weber (vway'ber)
Téallier (tail'i-â'')	Wecker (vway'ker)
Tessier (tes'si-â'')	Wolff (vwolf)
Theden (tay'den)	Wundt (vwoont)
Theile (tyl'leh)	Zehetmayer (tsât'my'er)
Thiersch (teersh)	Zenken (tsân'ken)
Tobold (to'bolt)	Ziensen (tseem'sen)

Table of Fees.

Apportioned by the N. J. State Medical Society.

Those prefixed by an * are taken from the Philadelphia Society's table; those in *italics* are from the Detroit schedule of prices, no specifications having been made for the same in the New Jersey schedule.

GENERAL PRACTICE.

Visit when family physician.....	\$1—2
When first visit requires minute examination.....	3—10

TABLE OF FEES.

65

Each hour of detention.....	\$1.00
<i>Prescripton to another member of family</i>	1.00
Visit at night.....	2—4
Single visit when not family physician.....	3—5
First visit as consulting physician.....	3—10
Each subsequent visit as such.....	2—4
If consultation at night.....	4—10
<i>Remaining all night</i> (not obstet.).....	10—20
<i>Rising at night and prescribing</i>	2—5
<i>Examination of insane person</i>	5—10
<i>Surgical visits</i>	3—5
Ordinary midwifery.....	10—30
Difficult midwifery.....	15—50
Mileage when above two miles.....	0.50
*Cæsarean section.....	250
<i>All subsequent visits to be charged as ordinary visits.</i>	

OFFICE PRACTICE.

Advice, no prospective treatment.....	\$3—5
Ditto, when family physician.....	1—2
Advice when minute examination required.....	3—10
Subsequent advice for same malady.....	1—2
Written advice or opinion.....	2—20
Certificate of health.....	1—2
Gonorrhœa, <i>in advance</i>	5—20
Syphilis, “ “.....	10—50
Vaccination.....	1—3
<i>Fitting truss</i>	5—10
<i>Life insurance examination</i>	4

SURGERY.

*Anæsthetic, administration of.....	\$10
Abscess or sinus, opening.....	1—5
Amputation, arm or leg.....	10—50
“ *finger or toe.....	10
“ *hip joint.....	250
“ *shoulder joint.....	200
“ <i>thigh</i>	100—500
Cataract or Iridectomy.....	25—100
<i>Extirpation of eye</i>	100—150
Other eye operations.....	10—50
Catheterization, ordinary.....	2—3
“ difficult.....	3—5
<i>Dislocation, hip</i>	50—100
“ <i>shoulder</i>	25—50
“ <i>elbow, knee, ankle</i>	25—50
<i>Other dislocations</i>	10—20
Fistula *anal.....	25
“ *perinæal.....	60
“ vesico-vaginal.....	25—100

Foreign bodies in ear, nose or throat.....	\$5—50
Fractures, reduction and first dressing.....	15—50
Subsequent visits.....	regular charge
Harelip.....	20—50
*Hæmorrhoids.....	25
Hernia, by manipulation.....	3—25
“ by operation.....	20—100
Hydrocele, palliative.....	10
“ radical operation for.....	25
Ligation of arteries.....	10—100
*Lithotomy.....	200
<i>Mammary gland</i> , extirpation.....	50—200
*Nævus.....	10
<i>Necrosis</i>	25—100
Paracentesis.....	10—50
Paraphimosis and phimosis.....	5—30
*Pessary, introduction of.....	5
Plastic operations.....	25—100
<i>Polypus</i> , uterine or rectal.....	25—100
“ nose or ear.....	5—50
Post mortem.....	10—25
*Resection of large bones or joints.....	150
“ *of small do.....	50
Stricture, urethral, division of.....	10—30
“ nasal duct.....	25—50
Stomach pump.....	5—25
<i>Staphyloraphy</i>	50—200
<i>Talipes</i>	50—200
Tenotomy.....	5—25
<i>Testicle</i> , extirpation.....	50—200
<i>Tonsil</i> , excision.....	5—50
Tracheotomy.....	25—100
Trephining.....	25—100
Tumors, removal of.....	5—50
<i>Uterus inverted</i> , reduction.....	25—100
<i>Uvula</i> , excision of.....	5—50

Medical Ethics.

THE HIPPOCRATIC OATH.—I swear by Apollo, the physician, and Æsculapius, and Health, and All-heal, and all the gods and goddesses, that, according to my ability and judgment, I will keep this oath and this stipulation:—to reckon him who taught me this Art equally dear to me as my parents, to share my substance with him and relieve his necessities if required; to look upon his

offspring in the light of my own brothers, and to teach them this art, should they wish to learn it, without fee or stipulation; and that by precept, lecture, and every other mode of instruction, I will impart a knowledge of the Art to my own sons, and those of my teachers, and to disciples bound by an oath and stipulation, according to the laws of medicine, but to none others. I will follow that system of regimen which, according to my ability and judgment, I consider for the benefit of my patients, and abstain from what is deleterious and mischievous. I will give no deadly medicine to any one, if asked, nor suggest any such counsel; and in like manner I will not give a woman a pessary to produce abortion. With purity and holiness I will pass my life, and practice my Art. I will not cut persons laboring under stone, but will leave this to be done by men who are practitioners of this work.* Into whatever houses I enter, I will go into them for the benefit of the sick, and will abstain from every voluntary act of mischief and corruption; and, further, from the seduction of females or males, of freemen or slaves. Whatever, in connection with my professional practice, or not in connection with it, I see or hear in the life of men, which ought not to be spoken of abroad, I will not divulge, as thinking that all this should be kept secret. While I continue to keep this oath unviolated may it be granted to me to enjoy life and the practice of the Art, respected by all men, in all times. But should I trespass, and violate this oath, may the reverse be my lot!

* Because it was deemed unprofessional. It has been so held by all nations, from all time down to the present; for even now, in eastern countries, the laity have this matter in charge. It is scarcely an hundred years since non-professional persons had a reputation in this branch of surgery on the British Isles. Almost a like history belongs to that of venesection. The red stripes on our barber poles tell us of that former time when the tonsorial artist was equally proficient in the use of the lancet.

Extracts from the National Code.

A case should never be abandoned because it is supposed to be a hopeless one.

Consultations should be promoted in difficult cases.

Contumelious and sarcastic remarks relative to the Faculty, as a body, should always be avoided.

It is held unprofessional to resort to "public" advertising, hold a patent upon an instrument, or to dispense or prescribe a *secret* nostrum.

Gratuitous services should be given to an afflicted brother practitioner. If compelled to temporarily suspend his practice, on account of sickness, the physician who has been invited to take charge of his cases should turn the accruing fees over to him, save in surgical or obstetrical cases.

In consultations no rivalry or jealousy should be indulged. The attending physician should first question the patient, the consulting one afterwards putting such other questions as may seem fit to farther elucidate the case. The discussion should take place in a *secluded* apartment, and no *opinions* delivered which are not the result of *common* agreement. In discussion the attendant delivers his opinion first, the others in the order that they have been called. Punctuality should especially mark the keeping of these engagements; if one of the parties be delayed, the other should wait a reasonable time, and then, if the attendant, prescribe; if the consulting, he should retire, unless the case is urgent or he be called from a distance, when he should either prescribe for the emergency or leave a written opinion under *seal*. All theoretical discussions should be avoided. They should share *equally* the *credit* of success, or the *blame* of failure; hence, no insinuations should be made so that the friends could make a different reward. Should diversity of opinion prevail, the *majority* should rule; should opinions, *pro* and *con.*, be a tie, the attendant should decide the case in his favor. If *two* physicians cannot agree as to treatment, a third should be called; if impracticable,

the choice for farther attendance should be left wholly to the patient. The consulting physician should always justify, as far as may be consistent with truth, the course pursued by the attending, and *no hint impairing confidence in him, or his reputation*, should be thrown out. A double fee should be expected in all consultations.

A physician should not visit or prescribe for a patient, who has been under the care of another for the same malady, *unless* in, 1st, a case of emergency; 2d, of consultation; 3d, of relinquishment, by the physician, of the case; 4th, or a regular notification to him that his services are not longer desired. When the case is assumed by another, he should indulge in no insinuations against the former attendant. If called because family physician is not at hand, he should resign the case to him on his arrival. In case several physicians are simultaneously called, as in accidents, the first arriving should take full charge of the case, unless the family attendant be present, when he should assume the charge; if not present, he should be sent for, and the farther treatment resigned to his hands.

If called to another's case, in consequence of his sickness or his absence, on his return or recovery, with the consent of the patient, it should be surrendered.

If "called in," when happening by another's case, one should not interfere with the general treatment save only as the *emergency* demands, and request a consultation with the former attendant, unless his own services are only desired.

A wealthy practitioner should not give gratuitous advice to the affluent.

If called to a case of obstetrics, when the physician first engaged cannot be present, the fee should be retained, if delivery should be accomplished before his arrival; but the farther treatment of the case should be resigned to the charge of the first called.

Differences, oppositions, etc., should be settled by a *Court Medical*.

All intercourse with another's patient, whether prompted by business interests or friendship, should be marked by circumspection and reserve; no meddling inquiries or disingenuous hints should be made so that confidence in the attendant would be impaired.

All physicians, their wives and children (when under paternal care), are entitled to gratuitous services. If an honorarium be proffered, when the donor is in affluent circumstances, it need not be declined.

Some general rules should be adopted by each town or district relative to pecuniary acknowledgements, and these should be adhered to, so far as circumstances may admit, in *all* cases.



“SHORT STOPS.”

ADHESIVE PLASTER: remove the plaster sticking to the skin by wetting with a mixture of ol. terebinthinæ and ol. olivæ, equal parts, afterwards washing off with soap.

ALCOHOLISM (*acute*): emetic, or stomach pump; cold *douche* to the head and breast; warmth to feet and limbs; artificial respiration (see page 41) may be demanded; as soon as can swallow, lq. ammonii acetatis or aq. ammoniæ.

ANÆSTHETICS: all should be quiet; be sure patient's clothes are *all* thoroughly unfastened; *never* give in a sitting posture; give slowly at first; should be given by competent persons. Pure chloroform leaves no odor after its evaporation. The following has been recommended by the “London Committee” as the most desirable form for administration: *R.* Alcoholici, portio I; Chloroformi, portio II; Ætheris, portio III. Give on flannel stretched over a wire frame. *Watch:* pulse, respiration, and countenance. *Signs of danger:* spasm; lividity of face; feeble or irregular pulse; difficult breathing. *Never* give chloroform to a patient with fatty degeneration of the heart,

with a constant tendency to syncope, or with a debilitated and deranged state of brain. *Cold diet* for 24 hours after administration, to prevent sickness; iced milk, the best.

ANTISEPTICS FOR WOUNDS: carbolic acid; comp. tr. benzoini; as *stimulant*, balsamum Peruvianum.

APNŒA: from *drowning, hanging, anæsthetics*, etc., see pages 41, 42.

From foreign bodies in air passages: if round and smooth, invert the patient and strike on the back; laryngotomy; tracheotomy.

Of the new-born: clean mucus out of nostrils and throat; catheterize the trachea, and suck up the mucus. "Marshall Hall's method," by placing child on abdomen, then bringing into lateral posture (see page 41), repeating slowly and deliberately. "Schultze's method," by placing the thumbs upon the ant. surface of thorax, the indices in the axillæ, and the other fingers along the back, the face of the child being from you; rotate the child, by swinging upwards, so that the inferior extremities turn over towards you. In a moment re-rotate to the original position. Do not support head or legs in the forward rotation; their bending upon or towards the abdomen gives a forced expiration.

APOPLEXY: palliative, as horizontal position, with head raised, cool air, quiet, constriction of clothing removed; if stomach *full*, a non-depressing emetic; 2 or 3 drops of ol. tigii on the tongue, unless from anæmia, is good practice; cold to the head in all stages. If from "shock," stimulating enemata and baths. "Bleeding" is uncalled for save in unquestionable cases of congestion; where coma is profound, showing considerable hæmorrhage, do not "bleed."

BANDAGE, PLASTER: *delay* hardening by the addition of little size or stale beer to the mixture. *Accelerate* the hardening by the use of warm water, or salt.

BURNS: carbolic acid lotion; \mathcal{R} . acidi tannici \mathfrak{z} j; chloroformi gtt. xx; cerati simplicis \mathfrak{z} j. M. Spread upon lint and cover the parts affected; or, \mathcal{R} . liquoris calcis et

olei olivæ *ana* partes æquales, applying upon lint or linen ; poultice.

CONVULSIONS—*epileptic*: unloosen patient's clothes ; horizontal posture ; fresh air ; only a partial confinement of motions ; cold water sprinkled in face ; these will generally be sufficient.

2. *Uræmic* : hot air or vapor bath ; active hydragogue cathartics ; dry cupping ; hot applications to loins ; chloroform ; venesection (rarely).

3. *In children* : fresh air ; loosen clothing ; sprinkling cold water on face and chest ; place feet in hot water to which mustard has been added ; a general hot bath from 5 to 15 minutes ; chloroform, withholding it as soon as spasmodic movements cease ; emetics and cathartics if from stomachic or intestinal irritation ; lance the gums if from teething ; chloral and bromides internally.

4. *Hysterical* : diagnose from other convulsions by sensibility being incomplete ; pupils undilated and responsive to light ; pulse normal ; no biting of tongue ; no lividity of face. Treat by loosening clothes thoroughly ; dash *cold* water on face and breast ; close mouth and nostrils firmly for a moment so the patient cannot breathe ; assafoetida, valeriana or lq. am. acetatis may be given.

NOTE.—in all cases of *true* convulsions place a cork, or piece of soft wood, or roll of cotton, between the teeth of the patient, to prevent wounding of the tongue. lips or cheeks.

EMULSIONS : put in half as much oil as the mucilage, at the first pestling, adding the remaining oil and mucilage as the preceding addition is thoroughly emulsified. $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 mucilage is sufficient for 32 of the heavier oils ; whereas the lighter will require more mucilage and longer trituration. To a 4 oz. mixture, it is not safe to add more than 1 oz. of the diluted tinctures, as alcohol precipitates acacia.

EPISTAXIS : keep head elevated and cool ; make the feet and hands warm by plunging them into hot water ; apply ice-water over the nose ; if alarming, resort at once to the tampon ; insufflations rarely beneficial.

FRACTURES: *simple into joints* should be put up with limb at most convenient angle, as ankylosis generally ensues. *Compound* into joints require exsection, if in the upper extremities, amputation if in the lower; that is if they be important joints. *Impacted* should not have their fragments separated, hence be chary of manipulation. *Simple, with lacerated arterial trunk*, cut down and ligate *above*, not on, the seat of injury.

☞ Always tendency of integument about a fracture to slough, hence see that your splints are *well* padded, and do not press upon the seat of injury.

HÆMOPTYSIS: salt; gallic acid; plumbic acetate, or other astringents; inhalation of astringents from the atomizer; *nux vomica*; *ergota*; *plumb. acetate*.

HÆMORRHAGE. 1. *From teeth extraction:* empty the sockets of all coagulum and plug with cotton, moistened with subsulphate of iron; over this apply a pad of dry cotton cloth and close the jaws firmly.

2. *Arterial:* torsion; ligature; *lq. ferri subsulphatis*; actual cautery; compression; ice; *hot* water. The last at 98° to 160° applied continuously for 10 or 15 minutes especially applicable for uterine, pelvic, or gonorrhœal congestions.

FROSTBITE: keep all warmth away till natural warmth comes back; frictions with snow or ice-water; cold enemata of spirits or ammonia; dry frictions.

INSOLATION (sunstroke): (*no hemiplegia*); absolute rest and quiet; free air; loose clothes; cold to head, chest and neck, as ice, *douche*, and sponging; potassic bromide in cold water enemata; stimulants in frequent and feeble pulse; venesection *only* when full pulse, livid face, stertorous breathing, throbbing carotids; same as to use of *ol. tigii*; chloroform, if convulsious; sinapisms.

LIGHTNING: recumbent posture; loosen clothing; stimulants, as ammonia, brandy, etc., by mouth or rectum; for "burns" see treatment above; tonics and galvanism as "after-treatment."

OZONE: ~~R.~~ Potassii permanganatis, 3j; Acidi oxalici, 3j, moistened with twice the amount of water (by bulk), will omit ozone freely enough to ozonize a large room. The powder should be again moistened in two hours by a small amount of water.

PHLEBOTOMY: select the cephalic or median-cephalic vein.

SPECTACLES: use cobalt *blue*, and *not* the green-glass spectacles, for cases of photophobia, or where strong light may prove injurious to the retina.

SYNCOPE: loosen clothes; fresh air; place patient in the horizontal posture with head *low*; sprinkle cold water over the face, and apply volatile substances to the nose; stimulants internally; artificial respiration; galvanizing pneumogastric.

TEMPERATURE: average normal, of adults, 98.4° F. There is a diurnal variation of 1.5°, being highest in the evening. Exercise, climate, food and drink modify slightly, but a variation of 1.5° predicates disease. A rapid rise or fall is indicative of danger; a gradual decline, of convalescence. 106° may be considered the general limit at which adult patients may recover. In a child the normal temperature is about 1° higher than in an adult, and in commensurate febrile disturbance a proportionate increase of temperature is noticed. The axilla, mouth, rectum and vagina are the points usually selected for taking the temperature, the thermometer being retained *in situ* some 5 minutes. A rise of 1°, when above 100°, is considered equivalent to an increase of 10 beats of the heart.

TENDON, contracted: when stretched, and pressure made over it with the *point* of the finger, the affected limb (and sometimes the whole body) will be thrown into a spasm if the tendon cannot be extended, at once or gradually, to its normal length, thus furnishing an indication for operation. If no spasm occurs, it may be inferred that it can be drawn gradually into place.

TRACHEOTOMY: (*Laryngotomy* cannot be performed on the young; it is the opening of the crico-thyroid mem-

brane. In adults it is generally preferable to T.) Make incision 2 inches long, in median line, through the superficial structures above the trachea, previously selecting a point $\frac{1}{2}$ inch below cricoid cartilage for opening the tube; if arterial hæmorrhage, control by ligation or torsion before opening the trachea; if venous, need not mind it. Divide three or four tracheal rings, holding the cut edges asunder by tenacula, wire, silk, or catheter, till trachea-tube be at hand, having previously rolled the patient up on the side to favor the escape of blood, mucus, etc.

WOUNDS: first indication, to arrest or prevent hæmorrhage; second, to remove all foreign substances, and *wash all clots away*; third, to close the wound, by sutures, plaster, compresses, and bandages. In using sutures, bring the knot to one side of the wound. If on the face, remove on the second or third day. Deep sutures may be removed on the fourth or fifth day. If perinæal, from seventh to tenth day. Silk, surgeon's or harness maker's, generally preferable for non-metallic. Silver, for the metallic, which are, as a rule, "left" longer than the non-metallic.



Weights, Measures, etc.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

20 grains (<i>gr.</i>)	make one	scruple— \mathfrak{z}
3 scruples	" "	drachm— \mathfrak{z} =gr. 60
8 drachms	" "	ounce— \mathfrak{z} =gr. 480
12 ounces	" "	pound— \mathfrak{lb} =gr. 5,760

APOTHECARIES' MEASURE.

60 minims (\mathfrak{m})	make one	fluid-drachm= $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$
8 fluid-drachms	make one	fluid-ounce= $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$
16 fluid-ounces	" "	pint=O
8 pints	" "	gallon=C

Dist.

<i>water.</i>	<i>Gr.</i>	<i>Cub. in.</i>	\mathfrak{m}	<i>French.</i>
\mathfrak{z} 1=	56.96=	.2=	60=	3.697 millilitres
\mathfrak{z} 1=	455.72=	1.8=	480=	2.957 centilitres
O 1=	7,291.66=	28.8=	7,680=	4.732 decilitres
C 1=	58,333.31=	231 =	61,440=	3.785 litres

APPROXIMATE MEASURES.

One minim	varies from one to two drops
1 fluid-drachm	equals (about) 1 teaspoonful
2 fluid-drachms	" " 1 des'rtspoonful
$\frac{1}{2}$ fluid-ounce	" " 1 tablespoonful
2 fluid-ounces	" " 1 wineglass
4 fluid-ounces	" " 1 teacup

TABLE FOR APPORTIONING DOSES.

21 years of age,	full dose
14 " "	$\frac{2}{3}$ "
12 " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
6 " "	$\frac{1}{3}$ "
1 year of age,	1-12th "
3 mos. of age,	1-20th "

1 LINE (")=1-12th of an English inch (').

FRENCH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

LENGTH.

1 metre	equals	39.368 inches
1 decimetre	"	3.9368 inches
1 centimetre	"	.39368 of an inch
1 millimetre	"	.039368 of an inch
1 decametre	"	393.68 inches
1 hectometre	"	3,936.8 inches
1 kilometre	"	39,368 inches
1 myriametre	"	393,680 inches

WEIGHT.

1 gramme	equals	15.434 grains
1 decigramme	"	1.5434 grains
1 centigramme	"	.15434 of a grain
1 decagramme	"	154.340 grains
1 hectogramme	"	1,543.402 grains

MEASURE.

1 litre	equals	2.113 pints	or	15,434 grains
1 decilitre	"	3.381 $f^{\frac{3}{4}}$	"	1,543.4 grains
1 centilitre	"	2.705 $f^{\frac{3}{4}}$	"	154.34 grains
1 millilitre	"	16.231 m	"	15.434 grains
1 decalitre	"	2.641 C	"	154,340 grains
1 hectolitre	"	26.419 C	"	1,543,400 grains
1 kilolitre	"	264.19 C		
1 myrialitre	"	2,641.9 C		

TEMPERATURE.

1° Fahrenheit=5-9° Centigrade=4-9° Reaumur. Rule to reduce F. to C.: *subtract 32° from the F. degrees given, and divide the remainder by 1.8.* Rule to reduce C. to F.: *multiply the C. degrees given by 1.8, and then add 32° to this product.*

Abbreviations.

- R**, *recipe*, take.
ââ, *ana*, of each.
AD 2 D., *ad duas doses*, at two doses.
ADD., *adde*, add. **AD**, *ad*, up to.
AQ. DESTIL., *aqua destillata*, distilled water.
AQ. FERV., *aqua fervens*, hot water.
AQ. FLUV., *aqua fluvialis*, river water.
AQ. FONT., *aqua fontana*, spring water.
AQ. PLUV., *aqua pluvialis*, rain water.
BULL., *bulliat*, boil it.
C., *congius*, gallon.
CAP., *capiat*, [let patient] take it.
CHART., *chartula*, a powder.
COCH. MAG., *cochleare magnum*, tablespoonful.
COCH. MED., *cochleare medium*, dessertspoonful.
COCH. PARV., *cochleare parvum*, teaspoonful.
COL., *cola*, strain or filter.
COLLYR., *collyrium*, eye-wash or eye-drops.
COMP., *compositus*, compounded.
D., *dosis*, dose.
DECOCT., *decoctum*, decoction.
DIL., *dilue*, dilute; *dilutus*, diluted.
DIM., *dimidia*, one-half.
DIV., *divide*, divide.
ELEC., *electuarium*, electuary.
ENEM., *enema*, enema.
FT., *fiat*, make.
FT. H. (or HAUST.), *fiat haustus*, let a draught be made.
GARG., *gargarisma*, gargle.
HAUST., *haustus*, a draught.
INF., *infunde*, pour in or into.
INFUS., *infusio*, infusion.
INJ., *iniciatur*, inject.
M., *misce*, mix.
MIST., *mistura*, mixture.
MIC. PAN., *micæ panis*, crumbs of bread.
NO., *numero*, in number.
O., *octarius*, a pint.
POCUL., *poculum*, a cup.
P. R. N., *pro re natâ*, as symptoms demand.
PULV., *pulvis*, powder.
Q. P., *quantum placeat*, as much as you please.
Q. S., *quantum sufficiat*, a sufficient quantity.
REDIG. IN PULV., *redigatur in pulverem*, pulverize.
S. or SIG., *signa*, write.
S. A., *secundem artem*, according to art.
SIGN., *signatiō*, a label.
TRIT., *tritura*, triturate.
TROCH., *trochiscus*, lozenge.

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